

1st International Young Scholars Conference 2013



THE YOUTH AND THE ASIA PACIFIC IN THE 21st CENTURY

Boracay Ecovillage Resort and Convention Center, Aklan, Philippines May 17-19, 2013



Book of Abstracts and Program

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Program



DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013

- 6:30 – 8:30AM** **Registration**, lobby of Ecovillage Convention Center
Ms. Gina G. Espenilla & IYSC Secretariat
- 8:30 – 9:00AM** **Opening Program**
- Philippine National Anthem
- Welcome Remarks
Dr. Rhoderick V. Nuncio, IYSC 2013 Convener, De La Salle University
- Opening Remarks
Dr. Julio Teehankee, Dean, College of Liberal Arts, De La Salle University
- 9:00 – 10:00AM** **Keynote Address**
- Introduction of Speaker
Dr. Jeremiah Joven Joaquin, De La Salle University
- Keynote Address
Dr. James Franklin, University of New South Wales, Australia
- 10:00 – 10:15AM** **Coffee Break**
- 10:15 – 11:15AM** **Plenary Session (A)**
- Introduction of Speaker
Dr. Romeo Lee, De La Salle University
- Plenary Speaker
Dr. Sam Pack, Kenyon College, U.S.A.
- 11:15-11:30AM** **Open Forum**
- Moderator/Emcee
Ms. Mary Elizabeth Nave, De La Salle University
- Reminders
Mr. Mark Christian Reyes, Theology & Religious Department, De La Salle University
- 11:30-12:30PM** **Lunch**
- 12:30 – 1:30PM** **Rest Period / Preparations for the Breakout Sessions**
- PARALLEL SESSIONS**
- 1:30 – 2:30PM** **Panel A** *Function Room 1* **YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND ADVOCACY**
Moderator: Ms. Monica Policarpio



Social Support of Teenagers for Their Disabled Parents

Normala Binti Riza, Siti Hajar Binti Abdul Rauf

Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia

Aftermath: The Experiences of School-Aged Children with Physical Trauma

Reuben D. Elicerio, Marijille Irish R. Elizes, Jonah Kathrina F. Elma, Adriane Migel V.

Enrico, Ma. Eliza E. Enrile, Christine B. Enriquez, Monaryn A. Borbo

University of Santo Tomas

Out-of-School Youth Instructional Intervention Program

Imelda C. Montalbo, Angeline M. Pogoy, and Isabelo T. Genegaboas,

Cebu Normal University

Panel B Function Room 2 EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (I)

Moderator: Ms. Mary Elizabeth R. Nave

Delphi Forecasts of the Roles of Library in 21st Century Knowledge Management

Marilyn L. Laspiñas & Maria Divina D. Torrejos,

University Library, Cebu Normal University

Predictors of Job Commitment of the Faculty Members of
the Technological State Universities in Region III

Dr. Dolores T. Quiambao

Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University

Transcending the Job of One's Job: Phenomenology of Job Commitment of Seasoned
Academic Leaders

Dolores Quiambao, Benigno Legamia and Abel D. Soto

Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University

Panel C Function Room 3 DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND MIGRATION (I)

Moderator: Mr. Willard Enrique R. Macaraan

Peacock with Open Plumages: Evidence from Luxury Travel Products and Conspicuous
Consumption

Siang Ling Wang & Edward Ku

Graduate Institute of Travel and Tourism Management, Taiwan

Agricultural Innovation Processes and Innovation Systems in Rural Davao Region,
Philippines / **Joan Gervacio**

University of Southeastern Philippines

Microfinance Lending Program of Cooperatives in Cebu, Philippines: Realities, Benefits
and Women's Participation

Ferdinand T. Abocejo, Zosima A. Pañares, Nora T. Dotillos, Lito L. Diones,
Cebu Normal University & Sherwind A. Belciña'

Southwestern University

A Generation of Waste: Challenge to the 21st Century Educator

Rosemarie Pacio-Datec, Benguet State University



2:30 – 3:30PM Panel A Function Room 1 YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND ADVOCACY

Moderator: Dr. Ron R. Resurreccion

Positive Outcomes from Negative Experiences:

Youth Members In a Youth-Driven vs. Adult-Driven Organization

Denice Liamzom, De La Salle University & Darwin C. Magpili, De La Salle Lipa

Youth Civic Action Program, 1968-1983

Jamaico D. Ignacio, Malayan High School of Science

Empowering CNU Team Support

Ethel L. Abao and Filomena T. Dayagbil, Cebu Normal University

Panel B Function Room 2 EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (I)

Mr. David Michael M. San Juan

Policy-Making Process on Research and Extension

of State University And Colleges: The Case of Davao Region

Marilou D. Junsay, Davao Del Norte State College

Analysis of the Philippines' K-12 Assessment Framework

Shane Alexander Yusi Laong, De La Salle University

An Empirical Evidence of the Impact of Education on Poverty

Angeline M. Pogoy and Imelda C. Montalbo, Cebu Normal University

Panel C Function Room 3 WORLDVIEWS AND HISTORIES

Moderator: Mr. Fernando Mangibin

Religions and Cultural Change in Agriculture : Case Study on Iban Farmers in Kuala
Tatau, Sarawak

**Daniel Ugih Anak Echoh, Universiti Sains Malaysia, and Salfarina Abdul Gapor,
Albukhary International University in Kedah**

Re-Inscribing the Prophetic: A Biblico-Theological Epistemic Surveillance

Christian Voltaire Metin, De La Salle University

3:30 – 3:45PM Coffee Break

3:45 – 4:45PM Panel A Function Room 1 WOMEN AND HEALTH ISSUES (I)

Moderator: Ms. Monica Policarpio

Desire and Danger: Muslim Adolescents' Views on Sexuality and Their Implications for
Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Diana Pakasi, University of Indonesia



Contested Discourses on Adolescent Sexuality Education in Indonesia
Gabriella Devi Benedicta, *University of Indonesia*

Why We Need to Raise Youth's Voices: The Critics of Sexual Education in Indonesia
Sari Damar Ratri, *University of Indonesia*

Panel B Function Room 2 EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (I)

Moderator: Dr. Dennis H. Pulido

Communication Strategies Employed by Nepalese Learners of English
Brendalyn A. Manzano
Tarlac State University

The Art and Science of Teaching and Learning: Using the UbD in the Teaching and Learning of Social Science Subjects in the Collegiate Level
Abel Soto, *Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University*

An Analysis of the Validity and Reliability of Scoring Rubrics to Assess Weblog for College and Graduate School Students
Ava Clare Marie O. Robles, *Mindanao State University*

Panel C Function Room 3 WORLDVIEWS AND HISTORIES

Moderator: Ms Lady Flor Partosa

Baudrillardian Critique on the Postmodern Society
Gian Carla D. Agbisit, *University of Santo Tomas*

Why Marx Was Right: Third World Edition
David Michael M. San Juan, *De La Salle University*

A Defense of Anthropocentrism as a Viable Ethic on Animal Treatment
Israel Joseph Soberano

4:45 – 5:45PM Panel A Function Room 1 WOMEN AND HEALTH ISSUES (I)

Moderator: Dr. Ron R. Resurreccion

Deterioration in Quality of Life of After 3.11 disaster in East Japan: A Case Study of People with Disabilities in Fukushima City
Atsushi Nozawa, *Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan*

Staff Competencies when Dealing with Disable People
Azlini Binti Chik, Nurul Jannah Binti Mohd Juaini and Normila Binti Ilias
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin Malaysia

A Case Study on Temperature And Dengue Cases In North Mindanao
Edward Laurence L. Opena, *Cebu Normal University* and **Franco G. Teves**, *MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology*



Panel B Function Room 2 EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (I)

Moderator: Ms Louanne Piñero

Domains of Employability Skills as Predictors of Quality of Worklife of Business Graduates in Government Owned and Controlled Corporations in Region XII: Basis for Training And Development Program

Enrico Yee, *University of Southeastern Philippines*

Information Technology Education Curriculum and Instruction of Higher Education Institutions in the Cordillera Administrative Region and IT Industry Needs

Rochelle Dacuycuy-Pacio, *Benguet State University*

Reaching the Unreached: A Challenge to Filipino Educators

Helen Boholano, *Cebu Normal University*

Study on Behavior Mode of Working Holiday

Hsiao-Chun Lin & Leo Huang, *National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism, Taiwan*

Panel C Function Room 3 WORLDVIEWS AND HISTORIES

Moderator: Mr. Willard Enrique R. Macaraan

Gihapon as Event: Can the Postmodern Read the Novena?

Cyril Belvis, *De La Salle Araneta University*

Wittgenstein's Ladder: A Metaphor to Ascend the Meta-Physical God

Fernando Lopena, Jr., *University of the Assumption*

"Who has bewitched you?" (Galatians 3:1): The Identity and Propaganda of Paul's Opponents in the Letter to the Galatians

Michael M. Ramos, *De La Salle Lipa*

6:00PM Cocktail and Socials

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013

9:00 – 10:00AM Panel D Function Room 1 DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND MIGRATION (II)

Moderator: Ms. Monica Policarpio

Islands of Imagination: The Department of Tourism's Construction of National Identity in Selected Brochures

Anna Oposa, *Save Philippine Seas*



Globalization and Regional Integration as Form and Content Enablers of SMEs
Eula Bianca Villar, De La Salle University

Will Poverty Stay With Us In The Next 25 Years? (A Context Based Approach to the Poverty Status of the Philippines)
Roselle Jardin Ranario, Cebu Normal University

Panel E Function Room 2 WOMEN AND HEALTH ISSUES (II)

Moderator: Ms. Mary Elizabeth R. Nave

Effect of Depression Awareness Lecture to the Level of Awareness of Selected Filipino Parents of High School Students
Zendel Rosario M. Taruc, Eraizza Reyes, Graziel Anne Reyes, Kamille Dessa, Kia Morray Reyes and Stephanie Reyes, University of Sto. Tomas

Implementation of Hazardous Waste Segregation among Government Hospitals in Zambales
Mabel Rialubin Ebalo and Domingo C. Edano
Ramon Magsaysay Technological University

Acceptance and Utilization: Understanding the Eminence of Advanced Clinical Nursing Practice in the Philippines
Marica Guevarra Estrada and Crestita Tan, University of Santo Tomas

Panel F Function Room 3 PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND CULTURE (I)

Moderator: Dr. Jose Rhommel B. Hernandez

Paghubog ng Espasyong Bakla ng mga Kabataang Baklang Andergrawnd sa Pambansa-Demokratikong Pakikibaka
Rowell D. Madula, De La Salle University

Kahit Konting Pagtingin: Isang Pagsulyap sa Mga Jargon ng Mga Tomboy
Henry Leen A. Magahis, De La Salle Zobel

The Challenges of Coming- Out: Testimonies from the Third Beauties
Jestoni Maniago, Ramon Magsaysay Technological University

10:00 –10:15AM Coffee Break

10:15 –11:15AM Panel D Function Room 1 DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND MIGRATION (II)

Moderator: Mr. Christian Voltaire M. Metin

Oil Consumption, CO2 Emission, and Economic Growth: Evidence from Pakistan
Seung-Jae Lee, Ho-Young Kim and Seung-Hoon, Seoul National University of Science and Technology

Migrant Workers in South Korea: Between Strategic Ambivalence and Systematic Exploitation
Vicente Angel S. Ybiernas, De La Salle University

Facilitating Labour Migration From Nepal: Sustainable, Or a Structurally Self-Incapacitating Development Trajectory?



Joakim Arnøy, *Nepal Institute of Development Studies*

Panel E Function Room 2 LITERATURE, MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Moderator: Mr. Willard Enrique R. Macaraan

Audience Ethnographic of Javanese Family Viewing Practice in Yogyakarta
Reny Triwardani, *University of Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

Reconstructing Cultural Stance in Pegbasuk Dance
Estrella D. Alfabeto, *Central Mindanao University*

Developing A Handbook on the Use of Photography as Tool
in the Various Aspect of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management
Ma. Melina Concepcion Y. Doria, *Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication, Malayan Colleges Laguna*

Panel F Function Room 3 PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND CULTURE (I)

Moderator: Dr. Rowell D. Madula

Languageing and Negotiating Identity in Cyberspace:
The Case of the Ilocano Native Speakers in Pangasinan
Jerico Juan Esteron, *University of the Philippines Baguio*

An Exposition of Rizal's *Ultimo Adios* in Ilokano
Junley L. Lazaga, *University of the Philippines Baguio*

Reflections on the Integration of Popular Culture in the Works of Young Blood Creative
Writers from the Academe in the Philippines
Romeo P. Peña, *University of the Philippines Diliman*

11:15 –12:15PM Panel D Function Room 1 DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND MIGRATION (II)

Moderator: Ms Alana Leilana C. Narciso

Sustainable Development Awareness, Concerns and Issues: A Call for Advocacy on
Education for Sustainable Development
Ava Clare Marie O. Robles, *Mindanao State University*

Production of Glycogen from Tahong (*Perna viridis*)
Vivian L. Moya, *Samar State University*

The Economic Cost of Unsupplied Thermal Power Generation in Korea
Seung-Seob Euh, *Korea University*

The Preservation Value of the Bangudae Petroglyphs,
the 285th Korean National Treasure
Hyo-Yeon Choi, Seung-Hoon Yoo and Seung-Jun Kwak, *Korea University*

Panel E Function Room 2 LITERATURE, MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Moderator: Ms. Monica Policarpio

Literary Patterns in Kagan and Tausug Legends



Sajed S. Ingilan, *University of Southeastern Philippines*

Collection and Analysis of Cebuano Folk Songs: Toward Appreciating the Native Tongue Among Students of Cebu Normal University

Corazon A. Prejoles, *Cebu Normal University*

Ipinintang kamalayan ukol sa kapayapaan: Pagbasa sa imahen ng mga likhang mural ng kolehiyong mag-aaral ng De La Salle Lipa

Aileen Joy G. Saul, *De La Salle Lipa*

The Artist as a Prophet? A Question on the Social Function of the Artist in Orhan Pamuk's *Snow* (2005)

Luisa Gomez, *University of the Philippines Diliman*

Panel F Function Room 3 POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY (I)

Moderator: Mr. Vicente S. Ybiernas

Relocating the Hedge: An Assessment of Philippines' Hedging Strategy since the end of the Cold War

Sharinee L. Jagtiani, *National University of Singapore.*

The Demand for Public Police Officers and its Relationship with Crime: An Analysis across Countries

Francesca Dianne B. Solis, *De La Salle University*

Non-Cooperation in International Anti-Terrorist Financing: A State-Level Explanation

Allan G. Quiñanola, *University of San Jose-Recoletos*

Vulnerable Runaway Children to Trafficking in Makassar, Indonesia

Syamsuddin, *Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) Penang Malaysia*

12:15 – 1:30PM Lunch

1:30 – 2:30PM Panel D Function Room 1 DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND MIGRATION (II)

Moderator: Mr. Christian Voltaire M. Metin

Spatial Commodification: The Effects of Globalization in the (Re)creation of Green Environment

Elizabeth Morales-Nuncio, *Malayan Colleges Laguna*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Tourists in the Philippines Towards the Puerto Princesa Underground River

Aaron Paola Mercado & Aura Lyn Lopez, *St. Paul University, Quezon City*

Panel E Function Room 2 EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (II)

Moderator: Ms. Monica Policarpio

Association of Compulsive Internet Use with Psychological Morbidity and Demographic Factors: An Online exploratory Survey

Nizar Abdul Majeed Kutty, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Selangor, Malaysia, and*

Chandrasekhar T. Sreeramareddy, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Selangor, Malaysia.*



Finite Automata and Regular Expression Generator: A Proposed Computer-aided Instruction Tool
Leo C. Bermudez, *University of Cebu*

Scientists' Use of Social Media: The Case of Researchers at the University
of the Philippines Los Baños
Florante A. Cruz and Serlie B. Jamias, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*

Panel F *Function Room 3* **POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY (I)**

Moderator: Dr. Ron R. Resurreccion

The Development and Limitations of Youth Participation
in the Policymaking Process of Korea
Eun-Sun Cho, *Gyeonggi Youth Participation Committee of Korea*

The Unfinished Business: A Challenge for the Youth of The 21st Century to Continue the
Young Philippines' Legacies
Tyrone Jann DC. Nepomuceno, *Feu-East Asia College*

Participatory Approaches and Development Programs Effectives: Contributions From
The Sangguniang Kabataan
Mark Anthony M. Velasco, *De La Salle University Manila*

2:30 – 3:30PM

Panel D *Function Room 1* **DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND MIGRATION (II)**

Moderator: Mr. Christian Voltaire M. Metin

An Analysis of The Total Household Income in Canaman, Camarines Sur
Jyro B. Triviño, *De La Salle University*

Manguangan-Dibabawon Tribe Education, Livelihood And Common Illnesses In Purok
Lemon, Barangay Pandapan, Tagum City
Roque Langcoy II, *University of Southeastern Philippines*

Positioning Theory as a Framework for Personality Development
Jason Go, *De La Salle University*

Panel E *Function Room 2* **PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND CULTURE (II)**

Moderator: Dr. Rowell D. Madula

In the Margins of the Nation: The Concept of Revolution in “The Parang Sabil of Abdulla
and Putli’ Isara” of the Tausugs
Jay Jomar F. Quintos, *University of the Philippines Diliman*

An Optimist Look at the State of Multiculturalism in the Philippines
Willard Macaraan, *De La Salle University*

Cultivation and containment: Notes on the legal production of National Artists
Jaime Oscar M. Salazar, *De La Salle University*

Panel F *Function Room 3* **POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY (I)**

Moderator: Ms. Monica Policarpio



The Scavenging Community of Smokey Mountain, Philippines:
Field Training Experiences and Perspectives
Raychelle R. Artuz, *National Cheng Kung University, Malayan Colleges Laguna*

Uprisings in Egypt, Libya and Syria: Implications to the Philippine Economy
Ferdinand T. Abocejo, *Cebu Normal University*

Urban Government Index of the Province of Bukidnon
Marjorie T. Sobradil, *Central Mindanao University*

3:30 – 3:45PM **Coffee Break**

3:45 – 4:45PM **Panel D *Function Room 1* **EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES****
Moderator: Mr. Willard Enrique R. Macaraan

Dynamic Education: Challenges and Responses
Fernando M. Mangibin, **Louanne Piñero**, **Lady Flor Partosa** and
Alana Leilana C. Narciso, *Silliman University*

Panel E *Function Room 2* **EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (III)**
Moderator: Ms. Mary Elizabeth R. Nave

Assessment of Academe-Industry Partnership of
Higher Education Institutions in the National Capital
Region: Basis for Partnership Model
Racidon Bernarte, *Polytechnic University of the Philippines*

Implementation of Field Study Courses in State University and Colleges in Region XI
Jeanette Pedrina, *University of Southeastern Philippines*

Students' Mathematical Misconceptions and Common Computational Errors in Algebra
and the Modified Team-Games Tournament
Lyn G. Enriquez, *University of Southeastern Philippines*

Panel F *Function Room 3* **POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY (I)**
Moderator: Dr. Jose Rhommel Hernandez

The Marcosian Third World
Miguel Paolo Reyes, *University of the Philippines Diliman*

Women in Elective Office in the Province of Compostela Valley Province
Analyn Villaroman, *University of Southeastern Philippines*

Jose Maria Sison's Political Philosophy During His Period of Legal Struggle
Yu Tianhong, *De La Salle University*

4:45 – 5:45PM **Panel D *Function Room 1* **DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND MIGRATION (II)****
Moderator: Dr. Ron R. Resurreccion

Measuring Public Willingness to Pay for CO₂ Reduction by CO₂ Capture
and Storage in Korea
Joo-Suk Lee, *Hoseo University, South Korea* and **Chul-Oh Shin**, *Korea Maritime Institute*



Estimating Residential Electricity Demand in Korea Using Contingent Valuation
Seul-Ye Lim, Young-Ju Kwon and Seung-Hoon Yoo, *Seoul National University of Science & Technology, South Korea*

Biotype of the Invasive Plant Species *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) King and Robinson in the Zamboanga Peninsula
Lina Codilla, *JH Cerilles State College*

Panel E Function Room 2 EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (III)

Moderator: Mr. Fernando Mangibin

Constructing Virtual Identity: A Linguistic Analysis of Online Profiles
Dennis Pulido, *De La Salle University*

Integration of Information and Communications Technology to Instruction
Jonette Labrador, *University of Cebu*

Pinoy Panitikan Cosplay as a Viable Approach for Instruction in Philippine Literature at Malayan Colleges Laguna
Rogelio F. Valenzuela, Mardave P. Asuero; Ma. Rovilla C. Sudaprasert, *Malayan Colleges Laguna*

Panel F Function Room 3 WOMEN AND HEALTH ISSUES (III)

Moderator: Ms. Mary Elizabeth R. Nave

Stigma and Discrimination: Loss of Self Among HIV/AIDS Sufferers
Shahrul Asyikin Shamsudin, Rokiah Abu Bakar, *Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia*, and **Aishah@Eshah Hj. Mohamed**, *Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia*

Peplau's Theory in Short-term Practice: Care of Patient with Major Depressive Disorder
Kathryn Marie Monterroyo, *University of Cebu*

Post-operative Pain Management Among Surgical Patients in Visayas Community Medical Center (VCMC): Basis for a Proposed Collaborative Pain Management Patient Safety
Chester Bryan Gardose, *University of Cebu*

6:00 – 7:00PM Business Meeting of the IYSC Organizing Committee



DAY 3 Sunday 19 May 2013

7:30 – 8:30AM Icebreaker
Mr. Christian Voltaire Metin, Theology & Religious Department, De La Salle University

Breakfast to be hosted by Silliman University

8:30 – 10:00AM Plenary Session (B)

Introduction of Speaker
Dr. Ron Resurreccion, *Department of Psychology, De La Salle University*

Plenary Speaker
Dr. Madelene Sta. Maria, *University Research Coordination Office Director, De La Salle University*, "Emerging directions in research on the Filipino Youth: Some Theoretical and Empirical Implications."

Open Forum

Closing Program

Announcement of Best Papers
Dr. Sam Pack, **Dr. Madelene Sta. Maria**, **Dr. Romeo Lee**

Closing Remarks
Dr. Feorillo P.A. Demeterio, *Research & Advanced Studies Director, College of Liberal Arts, De La Salle University*

Invitation for the next IYSC
Silliman University

Video Presentation

Photo Opportunity

Emcee
Mr. Mark Velasco, *PhD Research Apprentice Social Development Research Center, De La Salle University*



Abstracts



DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013

Panel A YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND ADVOCACY

1:30-2:30PM Function Room 1

Social Support of Teenagers for Their Disabled Parents

Normala Binti Riza and Siti Hajar Binti Abdul Rauf

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Visually-handicapped parents more often than not face a variety of problems in managing their families. Physical limitations and increasing age necessitate that they secure social support from other members of the family.

This research has been carried out to identify the main roles of teenage children living with such handicapped parents in helping in the fulfillment of daily needs, performance of social and religious obligations, and the management of personal problems. Data was collected through intensive face-to-face interviews with nine teenagers who live with their disabled parents. The outcome of the research shows that, while visually disabled parents badly need social support from their children, the children failed to provide full social support to their parents.

Aftermath: The Experiences of School-Aged Children with Physical Trauma

Reuben D. Elicerio, Marijille Irish R. Elizes, Jonah Kathrina F. Elma, Adriane Migel V. Enrico, Ma. Eliza E. Enrile, Christine B. Enriquez and Monaryn A. Borbo

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School-aged children with physical traumatic experiences undergo painful moments at some part of their lives, wherein their coping mechanisms have yet to be fully developed. The purpose of the study was primarily to explore the experiences of school-aged children six (6) to ten (10) years old with a history of physical traumatic experiences. The study participants were selected from the pediatric ward of the Philippine Orthopedic Center, upon a request from the hospital administration. Eight (8) participants with past traumatic experiences were chosen to participate in the research study. The participants underwent a fifteen (15)-minute semi-structured interview. Informed consent was given to the parents of the participants prior to conducting the interviews. A tape recorder was used to gather the statements of the participants.

After conducting the interviews, the participants were asked to make a doodle using paper and pencil. Once the doodles were made, the researchers further continued the interviews to facilitate an



understanding of these drawings from the participants' perspectives. Expert psychologists were consulted to validate the final findings of data that were obtained during the procedure. Significant statements from the interviews with the participants were phenomenologically reduced via a dendogram, from which the researchers came up with five (5) different themes: Added Pessimism, Multiplied Fear, Subtracted Capacities, and Divided by Uncertainties. The statements of the study participants and the dendogram were also perused by expert psychologists for further interpretation and analysis.

Upon completion of the data analysis, the researchers concluded that physical traumas greatly affected the participants not only physically but also in other aspects, as observed in the changes in their behavior; in the doodles and non-verbal actions done throughout the procedure; and in the way they verbalized their feelings during the interviews. It is hoped that the study may be improved in terms of conducting interventions among children who have experienced trauma in different dimensions.

Out-of-School Youth Instructional Intervention Program

Imelda C. Montalbo, Angeline M. Pogoy, and Isabelo T. Genegaboas

Cebu Normal University

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This study attempts to determine the effects of instructional intervention conducted by student teachers of Cebu Normal University on the academic achievement in the Philippine Educational Placement Test (PEPT) and Accreditation and Equivalency Test (A&E) of commercially, sexually exploited children (CSEC) and other children-at-risk (OCAR) of Bidlisiw Foundation, Inc. who are living in depressed areas of Cebu.

Results reveal that instructional intervention has improved the children's academic achievement in English, Science, Math, Filipino and Social Studies. It has equipped them with the necessary competencies and skills needed in taking the PEPT and A & E tests. Thus, such intervention has helped to prepare the children for the formal system in school.

DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013

Panel B EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (I)

1:30-2:30PM Function Room 2

Delphi Forecasts of the Roles of Library in 21st Century Knowledge Management

Marilyn L. Laspiñas and Maria Divina D. Torrejos

University Library, Cebu Normal University

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Knowledge management is a new revolution in information-related areas. The role of the library in the 21st century in knowledge management will become more and more important, along with the development of knowledge. Knowledge management requires the linkage of information with information, information with activities, and information with individuals so as to realize the sharing of knowledge.

The study employed the scenario-building and context-based forecasting approaches. Five libraries were chosen as subjects with the key context factors technology and social trends. Findings reveal that the most probable scenario is Scenario 1 (42%): high technology, modern users and quadrant 2 (24%) and 4 (21%) as alternative scenarios. The application of information technologies enlarges the scope of knowledge acquisition, raises knowledge acquisition speed and reduces knowledge acquisition cost. In order for these to take place, it is necessary that library technology be present and maximally utilized, thereby creating new knowledge and capabilities, innovation, superior performance, and enhancing user value. Library professionals have an enormous role to play in using knowledge management as a tool for diffusion and management of knowledge. In the 21st century, the library will inevitably face the new subject of knowledge management.

Predictors of Job Commitment of the Faculty Members of the Technological State Universities in Region III

Dolores T. Quiambao

Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University
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This qualitative study focuses on the perceptions of selected seasoned academic leaders in a state university in Region III of commitment, job, academic leadership, job commitment, and loyalty in realizing the university's commitment to its vision and mission.

The selection of a research method for this study was guided by several factors. In the review of literature, the researchers found only a small number of qualitative phenomenological studies that examined the abovementioned perceptions of individual academic leaders, which they themselves understood and implemented in realizing the university's commitment to its vision and mission. The researchers were unable to find any qualitative studies undertaken in state universities that focused on the said perceptions of principals.

Transcending the Job of One's Job: Phenomenology of Job Commitment of Seasoned Academic Leaders

Dolores Quiambao, Benigno Legamia and Abel D. Soto

Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University



DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013
Panel C **DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND
MIGRATION (I)**
1:30-2:30PM Function Room 3

Peacock with Open Plumages: Evidence from Luxury Travel Products and Conspicuous Consumption

Siang Ling Wang and Edward Ku

Graduate Institute of Travel and Tourism Management, Taiwan

Agricultural Innovation Processes and Innovation Systems in Rural Davao Region, Philippines

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This research critically examines innovation systems and processes in farming communities in three provinces of the Davao region in the context of a farmer-to-farmer extension approach (Magsasaka Siyentista or MS) designed to bridge gaps between research, extension, farmers and the market.

Empirical case studies of three innovation systems were conducted: biogas/swine in Davao del Sur; goat fodder in Davao Oriental; and Calamansi off-season production in Compostela Valley. Innovation histories in locations with and without MS were traced through workshops, semi-structured interviews, observations and document analysis. NVivo and UCINET's Netdraw were used to facilitate data management and analysis.

The study provides insights on the reality of innovation systems and processes from a grassroots perspective, thereby contributing to current theoretical and policy debates on the design and implementation of farmer-to-farmer extension.

The MSs were found to be important innovation actors. Their presence in the farming communities they served was associated with the changes occurring in the areas. Their presence or absence in a farming community is a factor that makes a difference in the nature and extent of innovation processes and innovation system occurring in an area. The study suggests that the MS programme is a very promising policy option for fast tracking the extension of technologies and innovations uptake. The study also finds that the key processes (network building, social learning, and negotiation and conflict management) are



crucial in facilitating innovation and therefore must be taken into account when considering the design, implementation and facilitation of innovation initiatives.

This study is significant to development and innovation actors especially in Philippine agriculture who may consider advancing “innovation systems” thinking into national policy and organizational practice.

Microfinance Lending Program of Cooperatives in Cebu, Philippines: Realities, Benefits and Women’s Participation

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The study examines the contributions of microfinance programs channelled through cooperatives for the government's poverty alleviation thrust, particularly among microcredit beneficiaries. The study was implemented through personal interviews with management representatives from sample cooperatives and randomly selected cooperative members who were microfinance program beneficiaries. A qualitative-quantitative descriptive survey design was employed, utilizing primary and secondary data from sample cooperatives and their members. Majority of the respondents interviewed were women.

Government microfinancing programs have led to improved assets, capital build-ups and profits of cooperatives. As noted, income levels increased among microfinance program beneficiaries. Augmentation of family and household incomes subsequently improved the living standards of member recipients. There was expanded access to microcredit and education by children of program beneficiaries. Women empowerment was evident with the strong participation of wives in leading micro-entrepreneurial activities. However, with their relatively large household size, exits from the poverty threshold among member households were not substantial.

The study has also found that many member beneficiaries keep renewing their loans, becoming habitual/perennial borrowers in micro-credit lending with availed loans no longer used for microenterprise activities. It is recommended that access to microfinance programs should be strengthened and sustained, especially for cooperative members in the low income groups.

A Generation of Waste: Challenge to the 21st Century Educator

Rosemarie Pacio-Datec
Benguet State University



DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013

Panel A YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND ADVOCACY

2:30-3:30PM Function Room 1

Positive Outcomes from Negative Experiences: Youth Members in a Youth-Driven vs. Adult-Driven Organization

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The phenomenological approach was used to explore the negative experiences of the youth members. There were six youth members, three from each of two organizations namely the Junior Philippine Institute of Accountants-FAITH Chapter (JPIA-FAITH) and Christ's Commission Fellowship (CCF) who were asked to be interviewed. The interviewees were five females and one male, with an age range of 18-25 years. They were chosen based on their active participation in their respective youth organizations. In this study, JPIA-FAITH was considered to be an adult-driven organization, since they have advisers to guide members; while CCF is considered to be a youth-driven organization, since their actions from the planning to the implementation of projects are done without the supervision of an adult or a council member. In the current study, thematic analysis involving a coding process was used.

The youth-driven group members are aware that in the event of a conflict, the initiative to solve the problem has to come from them. If they do not act on the problem or talk about the issue, they feel burdened by it, and their work is affected. In organizations headed by a moderator, conflicts are easily resolved because the members know that the adults will step in. They only need the initiative to inform the moderator about the problem, and they will not have to deal with the trouble of having to address the issue.

Based on the results of the study, positive effects of youth-driven groups consist of the realization of the need for time management, as well as a renewed confidence in oneself with regard to dealing with different personalities in an organization and the problems that may be met in the future. These outcomes are crucial in building teamwork and fellowship, as well as sustaining positive development among the youth. In short, the results indicate that these negative experiences could be a venue for promoting positive, and not disruptive, youth development.

Youth Civic Action Program, 1968-1983

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This thesis explores the Youth Civic Action Program (YCAP) of the Marcos Administration. The study discusses how the international protests that responded to the United States' occupation of Vietnam led to local student activism in the Philippines as influenced by the Communist Party of the Philippines. Through the conceptual framework, it has been found that the dialectics stemming between the government and militant student activism led to the creation of the YCAP program and its own problems. This dialectics between the government and the militants, exacerbated by internal issues in the program, evidently led to the YCAP's demise.

The origins, rise and fall of the YCAP are seen as a vivid illustration of how an institution is swept away by the current of the resistance forged by those who oppose it. Dynamism and change are shown through the contentions and resistance between the state and the militants. From its conceptualization to implementation, the weakness of the YCAP has been clearly detected. It carried within itself the seeds of its own destruction, affirming the concept of Hegelian Dialectics.

This study seeks to examine and appraise the YCAP as a program of deterrence of the Marcos government to militancy. Specifically, the proponent answers the questions: (1) what were the background, conditions, and issues in the late 1960s and early 1970s that precipitated anti-government student activism, prompting the Marcos administration to declare martial law and eventually the YCAP? (2) How did the YCAP address the issues that gave rise to anti-government student activism? (3) How successful was the YCAP in addressing anti-government student activism?

This study employs the descriptive-analytical method in its narration. Through this method, the rendering of facts does not take the form of chronology. The method applies interpretation of historical data through narration.

Empowering CNU Team Support

Ethel L. Abao and Filomena T. Dayagbil
Cebu Normal University

DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013
Panel B EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (I)
2:30-3:30PM Function Room 2

Policy-Making Process on Research and Extension of State University and Colleges: The Case of Davao Region

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The purpose of this case study was to explore the policy-making process on the research and extension functions of four State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), specifically in the Davao region. It sought to assemble details about the policy actors' insights on the policy-making process on research and extension, which includes formulation, adoption, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. It further explored how transparency, participation, accountability, and predictability are observed in the policy-making process. A validated interview guide was used to collect qualitative data through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis. A computer software program was used for data analysis and interpretation.

Major findings reveal that the SUCs in the Davao region engage in a multi-stage research and extension policy-making process grounded on good governance. Policy-making on research and extension basically includes formulation, adoption, and implementation. Nevertheless, policy implementation is wanting, given that it lacks an information dissemination mechanism and implementation plan. Conversely, policy monitoring is weak due to the absence of monitoring tool kits. Evaluation is non-existent since it fails to establish criteria, modes, and steps in the assessment of research and extension policy. Results further disclose that transparency and participation are evident in policy-making on research and extension of these SUCs, though there have been deficiencies in terms of policy dissemination and the policy actors' participation. Accountability and predictability frameworks are not yet fully established in the policy-making process on research and extension; accountability mechanisms and sustainability plans for the consistency of policy ought to be set accordingly.

The proponents conclude that policy-making at SUCs in the Davao region is carried out by both internal and external stakeholders. Various policy actors play a significant role in policy-making and their degree of participation varies according to the process. Yet maximizing stakeholders' participation of funding agencies from both government and private sectors and collaborating partners would create a greater impact in the process. Despite this system of policy-making at these SUCs, monitoring and evaluation tools, and accountability and predictability mechanisms, turn out to be grey areas that call for urgent intervention. Policies on research and extension therefore have to be monitored and evaluated to produce better results in the SUCs system.

Analysis of the Philippines' K-12 Assessment Framework

Shane Alexander Yusi Laong
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An Empirical Evidence of the Impact of Education on Poverty

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This study analyzes the impact of tertiary education on the quality of life of the families of selected CNU student assistants living below the poverty threshold, after successfully completing their teacher education degrees at the University. A tracer analysis reveals that among the personal, social and demographic characteristics considered, the graduates' level of self-esteem strongly determines their contribution to alleviating their families' poverty condition. Educating a poor student who possesses a strong belief in his capacity to help his family indeed significantly enhances the prospect of alleviating his family from the clutches of poverty.

DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013
Panel C **WORLDVIEWS AND HISTORIES**
2:30-3:30PM Function Room 3

Religions and Cultural Change in Agriculture: Case Study on Iban Farmers in Kuala Tatau, Sarawak

Daniel Ugih Anak Echoh, Universiti Sains Malaysia, and **Salfarina Abdul Gapor**, *Albukhary International University in Kedah*
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The cultural system plays an important role in paddy planting among the Ibans farmers. It helps them in making decisions in every part or process of planting paddy, such as during the course of clearing the forest, the propagation and planting process, and while maintaining, harvesting and storing the paddy.

This study aims to look at the different of forms of indigenous knowledge and cultural systems among Iban farmers in Kuala Tatau, in the two villages of Sungai Semanok and Kuala Serupai. Sungai Semanok is near Bintulu town, and is connected to it by a road; Kuala Serupai, meanwhile, is located far from Bintulu, without any road access to it. Qualitative research methods such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and participatory research were utilized for the study. A total of 17 farmers from different genders, ages and experiences in paddy planting participated in this research.

The findings show that religion influences the farmer's practice in paddy planting in Kuala Serupai. Those in Sungai Semanok still maintain traditional practices, such as performing ritual activities during the clearing of the forest at harvest time. The farmers in Sungai Semanok have retained their old cultural practices in paddy planting, but farmers in Kuala Serupai responded that they had left the culture because they believe in the Christian method of paddy planting with prayer. There are three factors that have brought about these changes, namely the farmers in Kuala Serupai practicing the Christian method in paddy planting; and the conversion of family members from animism to Christianity. After converting to Christianity, all of the animistic practices in paddy planting namely the clearing of the forest, propagation and planting process, maintaining, harvesting, and storing the paddy were no longer



practiced by the farmers in Kuala Serupai. All of these processes were instead practiced in the Christian method.

Re-Inscribing the Prophetic: A Biblico-Theological Epistemic Surveillance

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Biblical narratives are reflective of the shared memories of peoples and a sacred history to both Jews and Christians. They maintain an essential heritage of the people of God that is handed down to succeeding generations. It may be said that what is significant in the interplay between God and human society is the experience of the prophetic. Embedded in its historical memory, the Judaeo-Christian tradition has the prophetic as its distinctive feature, a crucial element of humanity's dramatic life-story.

The prophetic, basically treated as a constitutive description of the prophets, undergoes notable changing inscriptions in the biblical narratives. The study deals with the surveillance of the prophetic its phenomena, dynamics, tradition, function and its re-inscription as to bring provisional formulations on later theological ventures, as well as on other academic fields and disciplines (e.g. (religious) education, community organization and development, inter-religious dialogue). Utilizing biblical exegesis and theological hermeneutics, it adheres to the notion that the prophetic can be described as a social organic movement generating anamnestic, critical, and empowering conditions in the community toward the realization and fulfillment of the promise of salvation.

Proceeding with the archival inquiry of the prophetic, basically from the discursive articulations in biblical narratives, the study provides (1) a substantial description of the prophetic; (2) the essential elements constitutive of the prophetic; and (3) an attempt to formulate a theological design, particularly for local community development. It is reflective and responsive to such a call of renewal and rediscovery of faith through the re-inscription of a valuable ecclesial heritage. Aligned with the call for renewed evangelization, theological education and formation of the young, it grasps the exigency to prepare coming generations to respond to new, challenging conditions in contemporary life-situations (i.e. globalization, pluralism, and secularization).



DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013
Panel A **WOMEN AND HEALTH ISSUES (I)**
3:45-4:45PM Function Room 1

Desire and Danger: Muslim Adolescents' Views on Sexuality and Their Implications for Comprehensive Sexuality Education

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This study describes the tensions and paradox in Muslim adolescents' views on sexuality and their implication for sex education in Islamic schools in Indonesia. The data were gathered from a survey of 169 students, in-depth interviews and FGDs with male and female students of Islamic boarding schools, teachers, and NGOs in East Java, Indonesia. Since Islam differentiates between legitimate (halal) and illegitimate (zina) sexual relations based on marital status, the study analyzes ways in which sexual relations outside of marriage are perceived and negotiated. Current approaches to sexuality education are likely to be unsuccessful, given the emphasis on the dangers of premarital sex.

It is important to take into account the aspect of sexual desire to empower adolescents to affirm positive attitudes towards sexuality and protect themselves from the risks of unintended pregnancies, sexual violence, and STIs. Seeing that Islamic norms involving adolescents' sexuality are varied and contested, such consideration can provide space for Muslim adolescents, teachers, and NGOs to reframe adolescents' sexuality and comprehensive sexuality education by including perspectives on sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender, and Islam.

Contested Discourses on Adolescent Sexuality Education in Indonesia

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This study aims to elaborate on adolescent sexuality education discourse in Indonesia, which interplays with state, socio-cultural and religious discourses at the local level. Governments, NGOs, religious and local leaders were interviewed in 6 cities in Indonesia to determine their views on how adolescent sexuality education affects various discourses. The respondents felt that sexuality education was contested and provided contradictory discourses. It promoted an awareness of STIs and HIV/AIDS, and provided knowledge of Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). However, the sexuality education



programs were also perceived as being reluctant to provide information on gender relations, sexual diversity and contraception to adolescents.

The paradox of sexuality education is that it has given adolescents choices on their sexual practices. On the one hand, adolescents gain knowledge about SRHR. In some cities, adolescents have already had an early initiation to the SRHR movement and joined adolescent groups for SRHR advocacy. On the other hand, some of them were unable to prevent sexual harassment, practicing unsafe sexual intercourse, and abortion.

The study argues that the problem of sexuality education implementation in Indonesia has contributed to the complexity of contested discourses that have developed from various interpretations of actors at both the local and national levels.

Why We Need to Raise Youth's Voices: The Critics of Sexual Education in Indonesia

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Since the adolescents' sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) issue has been raised as an important issue in the MDGs, sexual education has become a key concern in achieving the MDGs' goal. Indonesia, with an estimated over 127.000 adolescents, needs to pay more attention to developing adolescents' sexual education. Indonesia's government has already provided adolescents with sexual education. This education is integrated in the national curriculum in subjects such as biology, sports and health education, and religion. Unfortunately, adolescents are not involved in the process of creating courses in sexual education, because there is an assumption within society that adolescents are too young to learn about sexual life. They are not counted as sexual beings. Thus, while their sexual education is more complex than sexual education for adults, sexual education based on rights for adolescents is very limited. Adolescents are positioned as objects in sexual education implementation, not as subjects who have their own choices with regard to sexual practices.

Previous research related to sexual education in Indonesia has tried to develop better mechanisms of sexual education for adolescents. However, these mechanisms lacked the participation of adolescents. This paper shows how adolescents have raised their voices to create a scheme of sexual education that accommodates their own needs.



DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013

Panel B EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (I)

3:45-4:45PM Function Room 2

Communication Strategies Employed by Nepalese Learners of English

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This empirical research describes the communication strategies (henceforth CSs) employed by Nepalese learners at the intermediate English language proficiency level. The study aimed to determine what CSs were used by Nepalese English learners as they cope with linguistic difficulties and the demands of oral communication in the Philippine English classroom. The descriptive method of research was used for the study, and pictures were adapted to restrict the content of the learners' production without affecting the language used to tell the story. A sample of six (6) Nepalese language learners from the Office of International Affairs and Studies of Tarlac State University were asked to perform a picture story-telling task. The productions of the learners were recorded and transcribed using Schiffin's transcription convention.

The results indicate that Nepalese learners of English exhibited communication difficulties, yet they tried to cope with oral communication demands inside the English classroom. These findings lend further support to the hypothesis that CSs are employed by Nepalese intermediate level learners in getting their message across to achieve their communicative goals, despite the linguistic errors they committed.

The Art and Science of Teaching and Learning: Using the Understanding by Design (UbD) in the Teaching and Learning of Social Science Subjects in the Collegiate Level

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This study interweaves multiple research methodologies to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings it aimed to share with its beneficiaries (Ellis, C. 1996). The findings in this study invite educators to acknowledge and adopt UbD and its multiple methodologies at the tertiary level as part of a holistic approach to collegiate education. The participants in this study were ten tertiary school teachers from two different city colleges in the NCR. Six of these educators were pure Tagalog women. The other four three women and a male were of mixed ethnicities. All participants work in a public school setting.



The participants seemed to recognize that, independent of the intentions and of the awareness of educators, administrators, and policy makers, as well as the structures that may limit tending to the culture in the classroom, effective methodology permeates education (Cole, M. & Wertsch, J. V. 1996). Again, it has happened within a complex reality of its rejection in the context of public education. This could be interpreted as a voice of resistance in a tertiary educational system that has been sitting on the dried laurel leaves of mediocrity, intellectual stagnation, and academic antiquity, while almost, if not totally, being disengaged from developmental academic innovation (McTighe, J., & Wiggins, G., 1999). The findings suggest that even when UbD is not openly recognized and fostered in the setting of public tertiary education, it doesn't preclude its influence in tertiary education processes (Tomlinson, C., & McTighe, J., 2006).

It is entirely possible, even desirable, that this attempt at a new tertiary educational paradigm will trigger major modifications or even completely different alternate paradigms to address the need for tertiary education to cope with today's fast changing academic world, using more creative and artistic theories of teaching and learning at the collegiate level, such as that of the UbD (Wiggins, G., & McTighe, J., 2007)

An Analysis of the Validity and Reliability of Scoring Rubrics to Assess Weblogs for College and Graduate School Students

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In the digital world, the utilization of weblogs as a teaching technique to improve students' learning is gaining popularity. However, the employment of such an intervention has not been properly evaluated, due to a lack of validated assessment tools.

For this study, a questionnaire utilizing a closed-question format was designed based on the key components identified to be essential in assessing weblog. The sampling of this study consisted of 135 students taking the subjects Educ103, EdSci 112B and SE 203 during the 20112012 Academic Year. Content validity was assessed by a panel of experts and face validity by college and graduate school students who undertook classes with weblog activities. Internal and repeat reliability were also assessed. The draft rubric was amended as appropriate, subsequent to content and face validity testing. Cronbach's Alpha for confidence was 0.80, indicating good internal consistency. Spearman correlation coefficients for repeat reliability testing between time 1 and time 2 for each item is .847, which falls in the range 0.460.91, indicating that the instrument elicited stable responses for repeated use.

The results of the study highlight the need for instructors to become skilled in evaluating their students' weblogs. The proposed tool provides a standardized method of evaluating weblog interventions, and can be utilized in the development and evaluation of different types of weblogs.



DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013
Panel C **WORLDVIEWS AND HISTORIES**
3:45-4:45PM Function Room 3

Baudrillardian Critique on the Postmodern Society

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French critical theorist Jean Baudrillard has declared the end of politics with the coming of the apocalyptic era of simulations, gadgetry, and technological advances. He has declared the disappearance of man behind the object, thus rendering emancipatory and progressive politics (Marxism, feminism, libertarianism) useless. It seems, therefore, that Baudrillard has abandoned the idea of man's capacity for action or intervention that man has become a passive consumer. Baudrillard diagnoses the pathos of postmodern societies, but this diagnosis is fatal to man because Baudrillard resists giving an explicit prescription to what man can do.

This study, however, argues the idea that the non-prescriptive character of Baudrillard's philosophy is not only characteristic of postmodern thinking, but also serves as a performative gesture on Baudrillard's part inasmuch as the pessimistic and technophobic hyperbolization of his philosophy disturbs and challenges the postmodern man.

Why Marx was Right: Third World Edition

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Two spectres are haunting the Third World the spectre of massive poverty and the spectre of humongous income inequality. All the forces of an unjust social (dis)order First World capitalists and their Third World partners, reactionary landlords, media moguls, undemocratic politicians have entered into an unholy alliance to allow these spectres to remain unchanged.

Guided by Marxism and the Dependency Theory, this study provides evidence of the existence of the spectre of Third World poverty and income inequality, and hence proves that Karl Marx was right in calling for the transformation of the global economic system. Ideas from manifestos of social movements to literary texts, news reports and researches, United Nations (UN) Human Development Report data and papal encyclicals will be utilized and synthesized to present out-of-the-box approaches to resolving poverty and income inequality.



Taking a cue from Terry Eagleton's eloquent defense of Marxism, this paper asserts that a new world order is necessary, and that only a Marxist critique and action plan can genuinely save the Third World from the current global crises of poverty and income inequality.

A Defense of Anthropocentrism as a Viable Ethic on Animal Treatment

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Anthropocentrism or human centered environmental ethic focuses on human beings' response to what is happening in the environment. Moreover, it shows their attitude or the way they view themselves in relation to the environment and nonhuman animals. It takes different forms like an absolute belief that human beings are above the environment and the nonhuman beings living in it because they alone possess intrinsic value. Moreover, there are also more subtle ones like the idea that nonhuman beings have inherent value but this is incomparable to that of a human being. Hence, any act towards nonhuman beings is always justifiable, provided that it promotes the interest of a human being.

Environmental and animal ethicists do not make a conscious claim that they are indeed supporters of anthropocentrism. When they try to refute one another's point of view, the accusation of being an anthropocentric as such is always taken into consideration. The labeling does not sound good, especially to those who blame the destruction of the environment and animal cruelty on this ethical perspective.

This study deals with anthropocentrism and the causes it can bring to the nonhuman realm. Its main objective is to prove that anthropocentrism, more specifically the weak form, is a viable environmental ethic to address certain animal issues in particular, animal treatment. It is important to show the role that the ethic of care plays in support of this claim.

It is true that strong anthropocentrism may be held responsible for so much environmental destruction and suffering that nonhuman beings are experiencing. However, if taken in a different context, it can actually be the solution to prevent cruelty from taking place. In this regard, anthropocentrism is not destructive. Weak anthropocentrism, as manifested through the ethic of care, can lead to compassion and empathy. Through human beings' interactions with nonhuman animals, the need to show humane treatment to the latter can be developed.

DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013
Panel A **WOMEN AND HEALTH ISSUES**
4:45-5:45PM Function Room 1



Deterioration in Quality of Life of Vulnerable People After the 3.11 Disasters in East Japan: A Case Study for People with Disabilities in Fukushima City

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Huge earthquakes and a tsunami struck East Japan on 11 March 2011. These resulted in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant accidents, the effects of which have not yet subsided. In Fukushima prefecture in particular, the problems are still very serious. This presentation discusses some of the problems that have contributed to the deterioration of the quality of life of residents in Fukushima prefecture after the disasters. Those interviewed live in Fukushima City, the capital of Fukushima prefecture. It is located approximately 60km from the nuclear plants, but some areas have been highly contaminated. The study encompasses the period from November 2011 to May 2013, and will continue after the presentation.

In particular, the study focuses on people with disabilities such individuals are vulnerable to disaster, so special support for them is required. However, their situations and problems have yet to be clearly defined. Data for this study was taken mainly from interviews conducted with people who have disabilities, who use home welfare services, and who deal with the office that offers these services. The effects of the Fukushima disasters have deprived people with disabilities of resources for earning a living. This presentation discusses two factors that have contributed to the deterioration of their quality of life: radioactive contamination, and a decrease in caregivers. Through fieldwork, this presentation has sought to arrive at possible solutions to the situations and problems of the disabled.

Ultimately, this research seeks to contribute to design prevention measures and risk reduction in the event of future disasters. In addition, from a global perspective, the sharing of this research will develop collaborations in the Asia-Pacific region toward the support of vulnerable people in times of disaster.

Staff Competencies When Dealing with Disabled People

Azlini Binti Chik, Nurul Jannah Binti Mohd Juaini and Normila Binti Ilias

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It is generally acknowledged that staff members of centers for the rehabilitation of physically-challenged persons confront a myriad of problems. A study was carried out on Taman SinarHarapan and Center Based-Rehabilitation (CBR) in Terengganu to identify the challenges faced by staff and the implications of these challenges. Twenty-three staff members were selected as respondents involved in rehabilitation and care protection. In-depth interviews were used to collect data for two months, based on themes such as staff's background, and the challenges and implications of dealing with disabled peoples. The results show that the majority of the staff attributed the challenges they faced in the workplace to inappropriate attitude, lack of support and involvement from family members and the



community they lived in, inadequate training, lack of understanding from co-workers and employers, non-conductive childhood upbringing, lack of staff, and jobs that required them to multi-task. The recommendations given to overcome these issues are hoped to help the parties concerned to improve the conditions of disabled workers.

A Case Study on Temperature and Dengue Cases in North Mindanao

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Over the past years, scientists around the globe have gathered an enormous amount of evidence pointing to the increase in global temperature. This study investigates the meteorological, laboratory and sociological dimensions of the effect of the increase in global temperature and the rise of dengue cases in northern Mindanao. With data from PAG-ASA X and different hospitals, it is revealed that high temperature is significant for both dengue fever and dengue hemorrhagic fever (p-value <0.01 and <0.05 respectively). From a laboratory perspective, room and tropical temperature range (22-25°C) show a high significant difference (p-value <0.001) in the maturation of the dengue mosquito *Aedes aegypti*. It has also been found that the optimum temperature for the maturation of this mosquito is 32°C. Hence, it can be expected that the continuous rise in local and global temperatures will be coupled with an increase in dengue cases.

DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013
Panel B **EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES**
4:45-5:45PM Function Room 2

Domains of Employability Skills as Predictors of Quality of Worklife of Business Graduates in Government Owned and Controlled Corporations in Region XII: Basis for Training and Development Program

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This study aims to determine the most significant predictor of the quality of worklife of business graduates from among the domains of the employability skills of business graduates of Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations as the basis for a training design. The descriptive-correlational method of research was used, involving 278 samples chosen through purposive sampling. To arrive at an



accurate interpretation of the data, statistical tests such as mean and multiple regressions were employed.

The study reveals that the level of employability skills in terms of self management is practiced all the time by the GOCCs business graduates in Region XII. Their quality of worklife is satisfactory. The eight employability skills are significant predictors of quality of worklife of business graduates. Planning and Organizing and life-long learning are the two most significant predictors of quality of worklife. Furthermore, a training proposal entitled “Employability Skills Training Proposition” has been designed in this study for possible adoption by interested agencies.

It is therefore recommended that there must be proper documentation of the employability skills that may be significant to business employees to address the problem of mismatching. There must be proper evaluation of the quality of worklife practices to better meet the needs of dual-career families. The curricula of different universities and colleges must be equipped with the knowledge and skills so required by companies, to enable graduates to become valuable assets who will bring these establishments to a high level of performance. More importantly, significant factors must be identified for the successful completion of the courses by students.

Information Technology Education Curriculum and Instruction of Higher Education Institutions in the Cordillera Administrative Region and IT Industry Needs

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Reaching the Unreached: A Challenge to Filipino Educators

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The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods, which were blended to provide rigor in triangulation. Reaching the unreached in basic education is imperative for countries intent on meeting the goals of Education for All by 2015 (UNESCO, 2010). The unreached population includes: learners from mountainous barangays, rural and isolated areas; underperforming boys and girls, including those that are at risk or have dropped out; learners with disabilities and special needs; children in difficult circumstances; learners from very poor families; child laborers, street children and abandoned children. The findings revealed that the respondent-children manifested basic academic skills typical of children who have gone through formal education. Poverty has been and is still a major factor preventing children from being able to go to school. Moreover, even with free basic public education, financial resources are very important for families because many basic necessities are dependent on whether or



not a family has enough of the commodity. Sending children to school entails incidental expenses such as fares, food allowance, school supplies, and miscellaneous requirements.

Study on Behavior Mode of Working Holiday

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There is a developing trend in the global village: That of working holidaymakers, those who work during their visits to other countries in order to support themselves. While engaging in work, such holidaymakers make new friends, broaden their international horizons and gain an in-depth understanding of the culture, society and lifestyle of the host country.

In contrast to previous studies that have not considered this type of tourist in such detail, or have only focused on the situation of the Australian working holiday, this study proposes a more integrated working holiday behavior mode by including the countries engaged with ROC in the “motivation→perceived risk→destination choice→behavioral intentions” paradigm. The research used Descriptive Statistics, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Structural Equation Modeling and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient to accomplish the following: (1) reveal what are the influential motivations that guide working holidaymakers to undertake working holidays; (2) explore the influence of such motivation on perceived risk before taking a working holiday; (3) determine the main attributes of destination choice affected by perceived risk; and (4) identify behavioral intentions upon returning from different working holiday countries.

A quantitative questionnaire was designed and a web-based survey was conducted among Taiwanese youth who had completed their working holidays. The structural relationships between all variables with respect to the different stages of a working holidaymaker's behavior are investigated in the study. In addition, the path “motivation→perceived risk→destination choice→behavioral intentions” is evident in this study.

This research will consequently be of interest to the academic community, industry groups and potential working holidaymakers. It does not merely determine the influential factors involved in this path, but also suggests effective working holiday marketing strategies and development plans in order to understand what people want to do on a working holiday, as well as how they make their travel decisions.

DAY 1 Friday 17 May 2013
Panel C **WORLDVIEWS AND HISTORIES**
4:45-5:45PM Function Room 3



Gihapon as Event: Can the Postmodern Read the Novena?

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The questioning attitude of deconstruction towards transcendental signifiers has invited theology to re-examine its representation of God as a term. Sympathetic toward weak theology, a discourse open to deconstruction, the study attempts to determine how postmodern readers may approach Flores ni Maria Santisima, a 19th century Hiligaynon novena publicly recited in May. It argues that the obliteration of God as a transcendental signifier creates a space for the reading of the novena as event. Specifically, gihapon (always) as a temporal index in the novena reads as an arrest in meaning, a difference that disperses binarism. Hence, the novena becomes relevant in the development of religious reflection that moves beyond binarism.

Wittgenstein's Ladder: A Metaphor to Ascend the Meta-Physical God

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With the benefits of the Internet and other social media, the youth of today have become very knowledgeable. It has been argued that they have become more knowledgeable than adults, but less wise. One of the proofs that they are less wise is that with all the knowledge they possess, the attempts they make to be fully happy are not successful. It is because generally, the youth of today seem to have the wrong concept of happiness. This can be found in the expression, "I will do this to be happy," which implies selfishness.

This study seeks to address that wrong mentality by using the philosophy of language of Wittgenstein to the beatitudes taught by Jesus in the Gospel of Matthew. The metaphor of the ladder and the language-game of Wittgenstein will be used to illuminate the timeless and paradoxical truths contained in the beatitudes, which also address problems that have recurred throughout human history such as poverty, violence, and persecution. The study concludes with three paradoxes about human happiness as the premises contained in the beatitudes, answering the question, "Using Wittgenstein's ladder, can we really ascend the meta-physical God or attain perfect happiness while we are still alive through the beatitudes?"

"Who has bewitched you?" (Galatians 3:1): The Identity and Propaganda of Paul's Opponents in the Letter to the Galatians

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The thrust of this paper is encapsulated within the Galatian controversy in its broader historical context, which reflects the writer's insistence that reconstructing all the events surrounding the crisis is essential to the understanding of Paul's letter to the Galatians. The position taken in this study is the hypothesis developed by Ferdinand C. Baur as the starting point of Paul's designation of his opponents as "Judaizers." However, for decades, a persistent critique now gaining widespread acceptance says that the Judaizer identity is totally inadequate in explaining crucial verses that describe the opponents' identity aside from Gal. 3:1 when Paul asked the rhetorical question, "Who has bewitched you?" Therefore, an increasing number of New Testament scholars are advocating a different identity for Paul's opponents in Galatia.

The view that Paul's Galatian opponents were Judaizers seems to be supported by strong internal evidence. The Galatian crisis was initiated by the Judaizers acting under the direct authority of the Jerusalem church. The controversy can be traced back to the early dispute that had happened in Antioch, as described in the Acts of the Apostles, which led to the central issue and major question in the relationship of Christian believers to Judaism. Paul's opponents can be viewed under the influence of Jerusalem authority as the source of and the warrant for their Law-observant gospel. In Galatians, Paul alludes to events involving Judaizing opponents that transpired in Jerusalem and Antioch prior to the outbreak of the crisis at Galatia. Thus, the immediate background of the crisis is found in the Jerusalem Council (Gal 2:1-10; Acts 15:1-35) and the Incident at Antioch (Gal 2:11-14).

Turning to the conflict in Galatia itself, this study attempts to explore the links between these earlier events and the Galatian crisis. The primary avenue for this examination is the consideration of Paul's argument in Galatians. Through the careful use of socio-rhetorical criticism, the paper endeavors to reconstruct the utterance of witchcraft accusation made by Paul to his opponents, and identifies his opponents' identity and propaganda.

The paper concludes with a brief examination of Paul's witchcraft accusation in diverse cultures that synthesizes into a model, which seeks to describe and predict the cosmology of a given social unit and to explain how accusations of witchcraft function within it. As Social Anthropology notes, witchcraft accusations indicate a certain cultural view of the world and reflect an important mode of social behavior within that cultural context.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel D **DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND
MIGRATION**
9:00-10:00AM Function Room 1



Islands of Imagination: The Department of Tourism's Construction of National Identity in Selected Brochures

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This study examines how four travel brochures produced by the Department of Tourism (DOT) bring to light the images, whether conscious or unconscious, that the Department creates of the Philippines as a tourist destination. Ideally, DOT-produced materials are “the most credible source of travel information because [they are]... fully accountable to the national government” (Vitorio 288). This paper is grounded in the assumption that establishing places as tourist attractions or destinations is a “political act of place construction,” because these spots are used as “symbols” in the “creation and recreation of a shared national identity” (Liburd 158).

Using Benedict Anderson's Theory of Imagined Communities and Jan Blommaert's Theory of Discourse, this paper explores how national identity emerges from the appropriation of linguistic and non-linguistic devices. Gunther Kress and Theo van Leeuwen's Theory of Multimodal Discourse and Jonathan Culler's Semiotics of Tourism are used to identify and analyze these devices.

The summary of the findings illustrates a Philippine national identity that caters to the demands and expectations of an international audience. The brochures focus on the country's tropical climate and natural resources to lure tourists from all over the world. The Philippines is depicted as a place that successfully blends the old with the new, and the traditional and modern. The findings also show how a cosmopolitan image of the country is flawed and inconsistent.

Globalization and Regional Integration as Form and Content Enablers of SMEs

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The deepening and widening integration of regions as a result of the liberal tenets of globalization are creating a multitude of opportunities for growth and development. Economic power is starting to become evenly distributed across regions of the world, as the European Union and the United States are turning inward given the recesses of the crisis and emerging regions like Asia, Latin America and selected states in the African region are continuously experiencing steady growth. Converging regional integration, arguably a by-product of globalization, brings opportunities for growth and development closer to the grassroots.

Specifically, regional integration reinforces a shift in the business landscape, both in the way that businesses are consolidated (form), and in the way that business operations are conducted (content).



Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are gaining a foothold in finding more and more opportunities for leverage through the positive effects of regionalism to business. Literature, as well as scholarly and industry discussions, abounds on the effects of globalization on business, albeit taken from a macro perspective.

This study uses the macro-perspective as a benchmark to ply further into the trickle down effects of regional integration on SMEs. Specifically, it seeks to make a qualitative evaluation on the positive effects of regional integration on SMEs, with particular emphasis on how it affects their form and content. Such effects could have significant impacts on their potential to add higher value to national income, and ultimately, to policy-making. The study specifically covers the experience of SMEs from selected countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as the region is experiencing high economic growth prospects.

Will Poverty Stay with Us in the Next 25 Years? (A Context-Based Approach to the Poverty Status of the Philippines)

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In the Philippines, a wide range of social protection programs is in place to alleviate poverty. However, the 1997 Asian financial crisis exposed weaknesses in their coverage, targeting methodologies and techniques, and operational constraints. Inadequate human capabilities and limited access to social services are often key factors underlying poverty and inequality in the country. While the Philippines had achieved nearly universal primary education and enrolment in secondary education at about 73%, there is still much room for improvement.

Confronted with these findings, the proponent raised the question: “Will poverty stay with us in the next 25 years?” A context-based forecast was conducted to predict the Philippine poverty scenario. Forecasting poverty 25 years into the future is mostly a matter of forecasting economic growth. This paper identifies household income and employment rate as variables to economic factors. The DSWD (2011), on the other hand, has noted health, nutrition and education as variables, with low schooling and poor health strongly linked to the poverty cycle in the Philippines. Health, nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation, education, peace and order were considered as variables of the social factor.

What will global poverty look like in 10 or 20 or 25 years? Not many explicit forecasts appear in the literature. Taking a long view of economic growth and the social dimension a view from 2009 to 2034 it has been established that there will be a Philippine economic growth in the next 25 years that will cause a significant decline in the country's poverty status.

The process in attaining this bliss does not rely on a simple mathematical equation. This change entails reform not only in the social aspect of progress, but also the economic aspect. Furthermore, to focus its development on the social aspect necessitates a reduction of the economic aspects, thus creating



deficits of the latter. Finally, increasing the economic aspect at a constant rate, but with double or triple the increase in the social aspect, is perhaps the key to resolving Philippine poverty.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel E **WOMEN AND HEALTH ISSUES**
9:00-10:00AM Function Room 2

Effect of Depression Awareness Lecture to the Level of Awareness of Selected Filipino Parents of High School Students

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The study aims to measure the effect of the Depression Awareness Lecture (DAL) on the level of awareness of 41 parents of Filipino high school students who were selected via a purposive sampling in a private coeducational school in Bacoar, Cavite, Philippines.

The subjects were 41 parents of high school students. A quasi-experimental design was used to examine the level of awareness of parents. The researchers utilized a one group before-after quasi experimental design. The subjects were given an hour to be able to listen attentively to the Depression Awareness Lecture (DAL) conducted by an expert, a psychiatric nurse. The experimental group answered two sets of test questionnaires. The pre-test questionnaires were disseminated just before the implementation of the lecture, while the post-test questionnaires were given upon the termination of the Depression Awareness Lecture (DAL).

Results: After the intervention, the mean score of the participants on the DAL was elevated from 10.83 to 14.46. $N(41)T = 10.17$ is significant at 0.5 level. This means that DAL causes a significant increase in the level of awareness of the parents of the Filipino high school students.

The study concludes that a brief depression awareness lecture designed primarily for parents of Filipino high school students results in a significant increase in their level of awareness.

Implementation of Hazardous Waste Segregation Among Government Hospitals in Zambales

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The aim of this study was to determine how health workers and hospital-related factors affect the implementation of health care waste segregation among government hospitals in Zambales during Fiscal Year 2010.

A closed-type of questionnaire using the Likert's scale was utilized to solicit an honest answer from each of the one hundred (100) respondents. The descriptive method of research was used. Correlation analysis between health workers and hospital-related factors on the level of implementation of health care waste segregation was performed. T-test, Chi-square and Pearson's Product-Moment of Coefficient of Correlation were used.

Based on the findings of the study, the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between health workers and hospital-related factors on the level of implementation of health care waste segregation was rejected. This indicates that there is a significant relationship between the health workers and hospital-related factors on the level of implementation of health care waste segregation.

In view of the findings and conclusions, the researchers offer the following recommendations: There should be an appointed and active member of the Health Care Waste Management Committee to assess and evaluate the need for improvement. Also, continuous and frequent monitoring of policies and guidelines should be enforced on waste segregation in the hospital; emphasis should be placed on the need to segregate hazardous health care waste like sharps and pressurized containers, infectious and pathological, chemical and pharmaceutical and radioactive/nuclear waste from other non-hazardous waste through appropriate sorting, tagging and labeling.

Acceptance and Utilization: Understanding the Eminence of Advanced Clinical Nursing Practice in the Philippines

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The evolution of the registered nurse's role has led to the development of the advanced nursing practice (ANP) worldwide. In order to follow this global trend, the Philippines adopted the Nursing Specialty Program (PRC-BON Resolution No. 118, s. 2002) to produce clinical nurse specialists and practitioners. However, attempts to document the Program's existence have been very limited. Little is known with regard to ANPs in the Philippines.

This study sought to discover and explore the acceptance and utilization of advanced nursing practices in the Philippines from the perspective and collective experience of a select group of advanced nurse practitioners from tertiary hospitals in Metro Manila. It utilized a qualitative research approach, Phenomenological inquiry, and the Snowball Technique in the recruitment of study participants. Data was gathered using semi-structured interviews, which were treated with the use of a repertory grid.



The study revealed two distinct syndromes describing the dynamics of the advanced clinical nursing practice in the Philippines, namely the Masked and Constrained syndromes. The Masked syndrome reflects the acceptance of ANP while looking into three (3) aspects: personal gains, professional gains and societal gains. Utilization of these professionals, however, was phenomenologically mirrored by the Constrained syndrome. This was further dissected by exploring both interpersonal and intrapersonal factors.

The study concluded that Filipino advanced clinical nursing practitioners are generally motivated in contributing to the nation's goals. However, if there is a lack of attention paid to resolving the problems they are currently facing, not only might their passion waver but dilemmas in accepting and utilizing the ANP may also persist. More efforts should be taken to amend the existing law, delineate the scope of the ANP practice, and make the public aware of the existence of such professionals. Moreover, it will be of utmost importance to look into the issues that plague ANP so that appropriate solutions can be carried out.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel F **PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND CULTURE**
9:00-10:00AM Function Room 3

Paghubog ng Espasyong Bakla ng mga Kabataang Baklang Andergawnd sa Pambansa-Demokratikong Pakikibaka

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Simula nang itatag ang Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) mula sa lumang Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP), ito ang naging pangunahing organisasyong nagtataguyod ng pambansa-demokratikong rebolusyon sa bansa. Kasama ang National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) at ang New People's Army (NPA), isinulong ng Partido ang parliyamantaryo at armadong pakikibaka laban sa pyudalismo, burukrata-kapitalismo at imperyalismo.

Sa nakalipas na limang dekada, lumawak ang kasapian ng mga lihim na organisasyong ito, nagkaroon ng mga tagumpay na laban, at humaharap din sa maraming problema at hamon. Noong dekada '70 ay nagkaroon na ito ng mga hakbang upang mapangalagaan at maprotektahan ang kababaihan sa loob ng Partido. Sumigla ang kilusang pangkababaihan at sinuportahan ang mga kampanya nito laban sa diskriminasyong hindi lamang batay sa kanilang pang-ekonomikong kalagayan, kundi maging dahil sa kanilang kasarian.

Pagpasok ng dekada '90 naging masigla ang maraming baklang kasapi ng mga lihim at legal na organisasyon sa ilalim ng Partido. At sa taong 1998, matapos ang ika-sampung plenum ng Komiteng



Tagapagpaganap-Komiteng Sentral ng Partido ay inilabas ang nirebisang gabay at tuntunin sa pag-aasawa sa loob ng Partido kung saan idinagdag ang paglalapat nito sa mga kasamang may piniling kasarian.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay isang paglalahad sa kasaysayan ng CPP-NDFP-NPA na may tuon sa mga pagbabago ng polisiya at programa nito na may kaugnayan sa kasarian at sekswalidad. Kumalap ng mga kwentong buhay ang mananaliksik upang makita ang karanasan at kalagayan ng mga baklang aktibista't komunista sa kanilang pagkilos sa loob ng Partido sa larangang organisasyunal, politikal at ideolohikal. Gamit ang dalumat ng pook at paninindigan ni Ramon Guillermo, titingnan ang espasyong inilalaan sa mga baklang kasapi ng andergawnd. Lahat ng mga kinapanayam ay mga baklang kabataang lumalahok sa pambansa-demokratikong pakikibaka.

Kahit Konting Pagtingin: Isang Pagsulyap sa Mga Jargon ng Mga Tomboy

Henry Leen A. Magahis

De La Salle Zobel

The Challenges of Coming- Out: Testimonies from the Third Beauties

Jestoni Maniago

Ramon Magsaysay Technological University

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel D DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND
MIGRATION
10:15-11:15AM Function Room 1

Oil Consumption, CO₂ Emission, and Economic Growth: Evidence from Pakistan

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Energy policy-makers in Pakistan are interested in the causal relationship among oil consumption, CO₂ emissions, and economic growth. Therefore, this paper attempts to analyze the short-and long-run causality issues among oil consumption, CO₂ emissions, and economic growth in Pakistan using time-series techniques. To this end, annual data covering the period 1973-2010 are employed and tests for unit root, co-integration, and Granger-causality based on error-correction model are applied. The results



show that there exists uni-directional causality running from oil consumption to economic growth and oil consumption to CO₂ emissions without any feedback effects. Moreover, there exists bi-directional causality between economic growth and CO₂ emissions. This means that economic growth directly affects CO₂ emissions and that CO₂ emissions also stimulate further economic growth.

Migrant Workers in South Korea: Between Strategic Ambivalence and Systematic Exploitation

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Prior to the 1980s, the South Korean workplace was not reliant on migrant workers. However, just before the Seoul Olympics of 1988 were held, there was a noticeable increase in the number of foreign workers in South Korea. From the 1980s onwards, the Seoul government and its export-dependent industries struggled with the rising cost of living in the country and the attendant rise in the wages of Korean workers, creating a need for migrant workers.

This essay tackles the challenges faced by South Korea vis-à-vis its growing migrant worker population. Specifically, the South Korean government has had to balance the need of its export-oriented industries to keep labor costs low by maintaining minimal wages (and other benefits) of migrant workers; and addressing the pressures, both internally and externally, to limit exploitation of, and improve the working conditions for, these laborers.

Facilitating Labour Migration From Nepal: Sustainable, or a Structurally Self-Incapacitating Development Trajectory

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As Nepal becomes increasingly dependent upon funds remitted from labor migrants and consequently facilitates labor migration, the country may be perpetuating the structural grounds that encouraged emigration in the first place. Every year, some 400,000 people enter the work force of Nepal. Unable to provide decent employment opportunities for all, the route abroad shortens. But these people are the industrious input whose utilised exertions are domestically vital in tackling the structural inhibitions of Nepal's productive sector.

Facilitating labor migration seems to have become a crucial part of Nepal's development strategy. The state's view on labor migration has shifted from being restrictive and attempting to hold back skilled personnel, to becoming more rights-based and focused on the migrants themselves.



The payoff has been the swelling magnitude of remittances that by now contribute to the formal economy nearly as much as agriculture does. There are surveys to suggest that almost half of Nepal's households receive money from family members working abroad; moreover, studies affirm a correlation between remittances and Nepal's reduced absolute poverty rates over the last few years.

However, all of this comes at the cost of having around one third of the country's working age population plying their trades abroad. Questions about the said development trajectory's sustainability are in order, and this study questions whether Nepal, by facilitating the migration of such a significant portion of its most productive citizens, has locked itself into a self-perpetuating pattern of structural incapacity to sustain itself.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel E LITERATURE, MEDIA AND THE ARTS
10:15-11:15AM Function Room 2

Audience Ethnographic of Javanese Family Viewing Practice in Yogyakarta

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This research examines the television viewing practice of two Javanese families in Yogyakarta by considering contextual aspects. The study was conducted as a counter-argument from the tradition of media effects research on a passive audience. In this research, an audience ethnographic was conducted to understand the dynamics of viewing behavior within the family in particular, how media was used day-to-day.

The result of the study reveals that television viewing is not a monotonous and passive activity. It is only one cultural practice and not the only one in daily activities. Javanese families do not really give full attention to watching television. Contextual aspects involved in the television viewing practice were negotiated. It is the basis of television viewing differences, and shows television viewing dynamics.

Reconstructing Cultural Stance in Pegbasuk Dance

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Developing a Handbook on the Use of Photography as Tool in the Various Aspect of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management

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The purpose of the special project was to develop a tool kit that will provide guidelines and standards on the use of photography in disaster management work. In identifying the current practices on the use of photography in disaster management by relevant government agencies and NGOs engaged in disaster activities, the author identified photo requirements and good practices in the use of photography. In using the qualitative data gathering method, documents analysis and interviews from key informants were done.

The special project shows how disaster organizations take and disseminate pictures on disaster-related activities. The project summarizes how the practice of using photographs is not developed to its full potential. The disaster photographer is unaided in producing the photographs needed. In the endless demand of images for the internet, television and print, there is no instruction or directive on their production, management and supervision, especially when used for disaster-related information, education and communication.

The development of the handbook was intended for those interested in using photography in activities related to disaster work. It seeks to appeal to persons who are passionate about recording images using the camera as a tool. Identification of good practices and guidelines were developed. Principles and methods of using photography in disaster activities are suggested. Professional and ethical principles are also considered.

Giving and receiving information before, during and after a disaster is the most essential means of survival for those affected. The right information, given at the right time, can save lives. This is what the creation of a handbook aspires to achieve – a community that realizes the influence photographs can have in improving communication – most especially that involving disaster management, where the giving and receiving of the right information can save lives.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel F **PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND CULTURE**
10:15-11:15AM Function Room 3



Languaging and Negotiating Identity in Cyberspace: The Case of the Ilocano Native Speakers in Pangasinan

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The migration of Ilocanos to Pangasinan in the 19th century has led to a notable change in the linguistic condition of the province. While Pangasinan province has a distinct native language of its own, it has been heterogenized over the years by circumstances brought about by globalization phenomena such as that of the migration of Ilocanos and others. To date, the province is not only composed of native Pangasinenses whose language is Pangasinan, but also of native Pangasinenses who are Ilocano native speakers. These are those including the proponent who were born, have been living, or had lived in Pangasinan, but did not acquire the native language of the province, primarily because they were born with Ilokano parent/s and have been living in an Ilokano-dominant family or community. In turn, as Pangasinan is composed now of different languages, the issue of the ethnic identity of its people becomes complex.

Using select social networking sites such as Facebook and online diaries or personal blogs as data, and drawing on Norton's idea that "Every time we speak, we are negotiating and renegotiating our sense of self in relation to the larger social world, and reorganizing that relationship across time and space (2010, 350)," the proponent explores, through a descriptive-qualitative analysis, how Ilocano native speakers in Pangasinan state or declare and, more importantly, negotiate their ethnic identity in these domains.

An Exposition of Rizal's *Ultimo Adios* in Ilokano

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Translation, since the telling of the myth of Babel, has played a vital role in civilizations. In the Philippines, translation has been fundamental in the formation and development of the nation. In continued efforts to form a comprehensive National Literature, translation serves as a bridge connecting the multi-linguistic repertoire of the Philippines.

Writings by national icons are a type of literature that has been favored by translators and publishers. One of the most widely translated and studied types is the Philippine National Hero's literature. Jose Rizal's last piece, the "Ultimo Adios" originally written in Spanish, has over a hundred translations. The translations vary in different aspects and categories. Pelagio A. Alcantara's "Maudi A Pakada ni Rizal" is one of the many translated versions in different Philippine and other languages of the said poem. Alcantara's 1993 Iloko translation manifests an apparent translation principle.

In translating poetry, which is an expressive kind of text, literal translation is the most appropriate, from the minimum unit of word to the maximum unit of collocation through the reproduction of the source



text's other prearranged characteristics (Newmark 1982). Alcantara's "Maudi A Pakada ni Rizal" exhibits a consistent equivalence with Rizal's original. This can be further noticed with a comparative analysis to other translated versions in English, Tagalog, Filipino and Iloko.

This study of Alcantara's translation, using a comparative analysis of other translations and a close reading of Rizal's original, provides an alternative perspective into the mind of the National Hero. Furthermore, it is another venue for revising the imagining of the nation (Anderson) through the Ilocano sensibility represented by the Iloko language.

Reflections on the Integration of Popular Culture in the Works of Young Blood Creative Writers from the Academe in the Philippines

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This paper discusses the meaning and significance of the integration of popular culture to the works of four young blood creative writers from prime universities in the Philippines. The interpretation used on the analysis is the survey of the theoretical positions on popular culture of Bienvenido Lumbera in his works *Revaluation: Essays on Philippine Literature and Cinema and Popular Culture*; Rolando Tolentino in *Sa Loob at Labas ng Mall Kong Sawi/Kaliluha'y Siyang Nangyayaring Hari: Ang Pagkatuto at Pagtatanghal ng Kulturang Popular*; Soledad Reyes in *Pagbasa ng Panitikan at Kulturang Popular: 1976-1996*; John Storey, a foreign theorist, in his work *An Introduction to Cultural Theory and Popular Culture*; and Chris Jenks in his book *Culture*. The approaches of Lumbera, Tolentino, Reyes, Storey and Jenks to the manifestation of popular culture were investigated by Genevieve Asenjo (DLSU), Edgar Samar (ADMU), Eros Atalia (UST) and Vladimeir Gonzales (UP), who are presently members of the academe. The narratives of the authors are examined according to the social values and attitudes that may determine the path and the possible influence of popular culture in creative writing in the Philippines. Ultimately, the study provides a perspective and a new understanding and reading to the works of young blood writers of the current generation.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel D **DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND
MIGRATION**
11:15-12:15PM Function Room 1



Sustainable Development Awareness, Concerns and Issues: A Call for Advocacy on Education for Sustainable Development

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One of the growing concerns and challenges that the country currently faces is poverty. Indigence has lead to the deterioration of social tolerance, environmental stewardship, and participation in community-based decision-making. Such regression has been rooted in various factors, one of which is the failure to bring the Philippine Agenda 21 to fruition in the different sectors.

Another hurdle resulting from the lack of teacher competence is the need to educate constituents on the potential of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to empower them to address sustainability issues. This gap calls for state colleges, universities, government leaders and business sectors to increase their level of awareness on issues and concerns relative to sustainable development. For this reason, the present study was conducted among 1,520 people in SOCKSARGEN, employing a descriptive survey design.

Findings of the study reveal that a greater majority of people “strongly agree” that every person must be taught the knowledge, values, issues and skills relative to sustainable development. This implies that state colleges and universities must be the primary advocates of sustainable development, thereby increasing people's abilities and empowering learners to seize opportunities for transformation in achieving sustainable development.

Production of Glycogen from Tahong (*Perna viridis*)

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The focus of the study is to utilize Tahong (*Perna viridis*), specifically the liquid stock derived from steamed tahong in the production of glycogen. Glycogen is a polysaccharide chain of glucose units, a reserve carbohydrate in animals and a fast available energy supply. This study is the first of its kind since glycogen has been derived from numerous sources. Many processors in Jiabong and Villareal, Samar and even households throw away the stock derived from steamed tahong since utilization of this waste product is not yet known.

A series of trials was conducted to isolate glycogen from green mussel (*Perna viridis*). Glycogen was isolated using 10% of acetic acid, treated with distilled water in a boiling water bath for exactly 30 minutes at 80-100 degree Celsius. Glycogen was determined using qualitative colorimetric methods (Mendel et al, 1954). The successful extraction of glycogen was proved by acquiring positive results from an Iodine reaction test and Benedict's tests. The Iodine reaction test reacts with glycogen to form a brownish or reddish brown precipitate. Benedict's reagent, on the other hand, reacts with glycogen to



reduce a blue copper (II) ion to form a greenish solution. The average yield of semi-purified glycogen from shucked green bay mussel meat was about 35%, while only 19% was derived from liquid stock for every three (3) kilos of steamed tahong.

The Economic Cost of Unsupplied Thermal Power Generation in Korea

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Power generation is an essential element in the industrial field. Especially, The reliability of power generation supply in particular is one of the most important elements that keep production going smoothly. If there are unforeseen shortages of power generation supply, there will not only be problems in the production process, unstable supply of materials and problems in equipment. There will also be quite a few production losses, unemployment, and inflation as indirect results of such shortages. Previous studies on shortage costs have been performed on their macroscopic or microscopic aspects.

This study looks into the average economic impacts of short-term thermal power generation shortages on all industrial sectors in the macroscopic aspect. By disassembling a supply-side model of Input-Output framework, thermal power shortage cost is estimated as national economic impacts. The final demand of a sector that has the highest value multiplier will result in the largest amount of total added value. Hence, when the thermal power utility is confronted with difficulties in satisfying the entire thermal power demand, it will first cut down supply to those sectors that have lower value multipliers based on economic aspects. The best allocation policy is thus to cut down the final demands one by one in ascending order of value multipliers.

This paper estimates the marginal cost and the average cost of thermal power shortage and thermal power shortage ratio based on this policy. It uses the latest input-output table in Korea. For a concrete implication, the scenario according to supply shortage situation is used. Also, as the flows in input-output table are expressed in monetary terms, each thermal power shortage cost is expressed in units of KRW/kWh to provide a practical result. Even though the methodology used considers the linkage-effects of limiting thermal power supply, the marginal and average costs can be estimated to predict how serious the situation will be if thermal power supply continues to deteriorate. In the long run, the results can help policy planners consider an optimal allocation policy and level.

The Preservation Value of the Bangudae Petroglyphs, the 285th Korean National Treasure

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The Bangudae Petroglyphs, which comprise the 285th Korean National Treasure, are submerged periodically for about nine months every year by the Sayeon reservoir, a water resource for Ulsan metropolitan city. Thus, the danger of increasing damage to the Petroglyphs from repetitive flooding and biological weathering should be managed.

This study attempts to assess the preservation value of the ancient rock arts by applying the contingent valuation (CV) method and reporting the results of the CV survey. To this end, a combination of a one-and-one-half bounded dichotomous choice model and a spike model has been attempted, both to reduce the potential for response bias while maintaining much of its efficiency, and to deal with zero willingness to pay (WTP) data. Moreover, a strategy to use two split samples for the on-site and off-site areas, which refer to one area surrounding the treasure and another that does not, respectively, was adopted. As such, the study focuses on the scale parameter of the CV model. The annual mean WTPs per household were estimated to be KRW 988 (USD 0.84) in the on-site area and KRW 1,833 (USD 1.55) in the off-site area.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel E LITERATURE, MEDIA AND THE ARTS
11:15-12:15PM Function Room 2

Literary Patterns in Kagan and Tausug Legends

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This study entitled “Literary Patterns in Kagan and Tausug Legends” aims to analyse and explore the literary patterns in Kagan and Tausug legends. This investigation is a descriptive- qualitative type of research. Through purposive random sampling, there were 7 Kagan and 9 Tausug informants from Compostela Valley and Davao del Sur, Philippines respectively. Constant consultation with the experts was done for accuracy. This study is anchored on the theory of Burke. Narrative, like a legend, is based on the experience of the narrator within the social context.

Findings revealed that Kagan and Tausug legends have elements similar to that of a short story, which are characters, setting, plot, and theme. It was found that the characters in the legends were Allah, Jibrael (angel Gabriel), human beings, animals such as pigs and birds, and supernatural beings. The legends spoke about supernatural beings such as the white lady; the existence of the Limocon bird, pig, and Tukling and Crow; and particular phenomena such as the rainbow appearing in the Tausug and Kalagan communities a long time ago. The tribes acted in accordance with what they believe in.



The Kagan and Tausug people believe that in katan ini piyapanjari sin Tuhan (these are all planned by God). These legends are based on their beliefs, knowledge, and experiences. Scholars and teachers should have a deep understanding of literature so as to appreciate the uniqueness possessed by Kagan and Tausug legends, and consequently, a greater appreciation of them as people.

Collection and Analysis of Cebuano Folk Songs: Toward Appreciating the Native Tongue Among Students of Cebu Normal University

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This study was conducted in Cebu, particularly among third year college Cebuano 1 students of Cebu Normal University who hail from the different “barangays,” towns, and cities of the province. The study's main purpose was to determine how effective the activity of collecting folk songs in Cebuano (which have slowly been vanishing or are no longer popularized in contemporary times) would be in instilling social awareness, and developing an appreciation and integrating love and pride for one's own unique culture.

This descriptive research made use of content analysis in processing data gathered through interviews. Since the teenagers had been constantly exposed to music of their own times, it was found out that through the strategy of gathering folk songs of the past, analyzing their content, and gaining insights from them the students were able to reconnect with their roots, to reflect on the messages of the songs (which they found to be relevant to their lives) and thus to realize the richness of their culture. The study recommends that a linguistic analysis be done on more native songs of varied genres, so that students could learn and appreciate their culture through the use of native tongue- based authentic learning materials like folk songs.

Ipinintang Kamalayan Ukol sa Kapayapaan: Pagbasa sa Imahen ng mga Likhang Mural ng Kolehiyong Mag-aaral ng De La Salle Lipa

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Ang seminal na pag-aaral na ito ay gumagalugad sa pananaw ng mga kolehiyong mag-aaral ng National Service Training Program One (NSTPOne) sa De La Salle Lipa na naging kalahok sa paligsahan ng paglikha ng mural ukol sa konsepto ng kapayapaan bilang isang karapatan. Sinipat ang kanilang mga nalilikhang kahulugan sa pamamagitan ng pagtingin sa pagsasanga-sanga ng kanilang konsepto, mga pagpapahalaga at materyal na katangian na matatagpuan sa kanilang likhang sining.



Gamit ang analisis sa pagbasa ng imahe ni Guillermo (2001), ang 12 kalahok ay sinuri batay sa binuong pamantayan: Pundamental na semyotika, Iconic, Kontekstwal at Ebalwatib. Gamit ang flat latex bilang midyum, nangibabaw ang pangunahing uri ng kulay gaya ng pula, bughaw at dilaw na matatagpuan sa isa sa mga pangunahing imahe sa mural ang watawat ng bansa. Matingkad ang ginamit na kulay na nagdulot ng positibong dating ng pananaw ng mga mag-aaral ukol sa kapayapaan. Ang buong espasyo ay pinuno ng montage ng mga imahe na sa pangkalahatan ay sumisimbolo sa konsepto ng kapayapaan bilang isang karapatan at ito ay nakaangkla sa iba't ibang daymensyon ng lipunan gaya ng kultural, pulitikal, panlipunang ugnayan at pangkapaligiran. Sa pangkalahatan, ang mga likhang sining ay sumentro sa paglalahad ng kahulugan ng kapayapaan bilang kalayaan, kasunduan, katarungan, kaisahan at kaayusan.

The Artist as a Prophet? A Question on the Social Function of the Artist in Orhan Pamuk's Snow (2005)

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Nobel Prize for Literature recipient Orhan Pamuk (2006) has centered his works on the ideological division created by Turkey's secularization. In his novel *Snow* (2005), the ideological tension between Islamists and ultra-right secularists in a border town called Kars is mediated by an exiled poet named Ka who is ambiguously positioned as a prophet of his generation.

This study attempts to pursue the question, "How does Pamuk's *Snow* problematize the social function of the artist in a world defined by the ideological conflict between Islamic and Secularist discourses?" The analysis of the novel is guided by: 1) Hutcheon's study on "ideology" as interplayed by postmodern novels such as *Snow*, and 2) Said's key points found in *Orientalism* to understand the novel's appropriation of the Romantic Artist.

The paper seeks to establish that Ka, the figure of the solitary Romantic Artist in the novel, functions as a "prophet" in both religious and secular meanings of the term because: (a) the space of the sacred is no longer confined to religion but also to the arts, due to Ka's manner of conceiving his poems as an allusion to divine articulations; (b) the absent presence of Ka's "missing" poems, however, are suggestive of the dislocation or doubt on the roles played by an artist in spaces outside religious discourses, which they were once born into and grown out of.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel F **POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY**
11:15-12:15PM Function Room 3



Relocating the Hedge: An Assessment of Philippines' Hedging Strategy since the end of the Cold War

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The end of the Cold War welcomed American presence in Southeast Asia as the region's main guarantor of political stability. This period also marked the beginning of a rising (and increasingly assertive) China, which could not be helped or ignored. Most countries within the region (even traditional American Cold War allies) realized that strategic realities were far too complex to choose between balancing against, or bandwagoning with, its Northern neighbor. Instead, they adopted what Goh (2) describes as a "twin 'hedging' strategy of deep engagement with China on one hand, and on the other, 'soft balancing' against potential Chinese aggression or disruption of the status quo".

This paper draws on Philippines' hedging strategy in the Post Cold War period. This gave it greater independence to determine its foreign policy objectives in line with its national interests. While it benefited from its military alliance with the US, it boosted its economic ties with China. This strategy, however, has its limitations when it comes to dealing with Chinese aggression in the South China Sea. The Philippines has sought to counter this by constantly reasserting its military alliance with the US, putting forth a united ASEAN front against China and unilaterally appealing to international law. Each of these approaches has been fairly counterproductive, since they have heightened China's fears of containment.

The Philippines needs to deal with these concerns more pragmatically to help create a regional environment that can be seen to engage and not contain China in the broader arena of Sino-US strategic rivalry.

The Demand for Public Police Officers and Its Relationship with Crime: An Analysis across Countries

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The Philippines is known for being a society that is not free from crimes and conflict. It suffers from crimes of stealing to murder or homicides. Daily news reports the incidence of deaths and thefts. Though public law enforcing bodies are existent, these have not been enough to rid the country of crime and conflict. This poses a need to improve the security industry of the country. If the problem of conflict is not resolved, the country should provide preventive measures to minimize the loss and injury of lives, as well as minimize petty crimes.



In response to this situation, this study determines the factors and how crime affects the demand for police officers by employing simultaneous equations models (SEM) composed of panel data involving 104 countries. In addition, the study also provides insights into what the Philippines can expect of its crime prevention sector, with a detailed analysis of violent and property crimes, by analyzing Philippine data from 1999-2008. From here, policy implications are derived in order to promote growth and development of the economy through development in the crime prevention sector. The study shows that countries do not need to increase police levels to attain lower crime rates; rather, government should manage the effectiveness of these services.

Non-Cooperation in International Anti-Terrorist Financing: A State-Level Explanation

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The international anti-terrorist financing regime was institutionalized as part of global efforts to address international terrorist threats. However, despite the presence of institutions that enforce anti-terrorist financing measures, scholars and experts observe that states are becoming less compliant. State- and system-level accounts have been explored in previous studies, but the interest group hypothesis seems to offer another plausible yet more convincing explanation.

This study aims to answer the question, “To what extent have domestic interest groups hampered the compliance of states with the anti-terrorist financing regime?” It uses a comparative case study of Indonesia and Malaysia. The case of Indonesia suggests how interest groups help shape policies and at the same time hinder the government's full compliance, while the case of Malaysia illustrates how a strong state that minimizes the political involvement of interest groups in policy-making becomes successful in creating a legal framework, providing administrative infrastructure, and enforcing anti-terrorist financing measures.

Vulnerable Runaway Children to Trafficking in Makassar, Indonesia

Syamsuddin

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DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel D DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM
AND MIGRATION
1:30-2:30PM Function Room 1

Spatial Commodification: The Effects of Globalization in the (Re)creation of Green Environment

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This study is born out of the researcher's continuing interest in studying the behavior of consumers and the effects of spaces of consumption in their perception and habits. It is part of a larger research project on spatial commodification, which interrogates the effects of globalization in the recreation of a green environment in developing and developed areas in most cities in Metro Manila and south of Manila. The initial part, which is the focus of this study, is the result of initial observations of recreated and recreational green spaces in malls, theme parks, and business-residential areas. These observations proceed to participant-observation to facilitate deeper and critical analyses of the phenomenon under investigation. The researcher also utilizes visual-spatial semiotics and discourse analysis in piecing together the grand design or motive of globalization in the name of progress and economic prosperity at the expense of ecological balance, preservation of natural and community habitat, and cultural heritage sites.

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Tourists in the Philippines Towards the Puerto Princesa Underground River

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Utilizing a survey, this research determines the knowledge, attitude, and practices of tourists toward the Puerto Princesa Underground River (PPUR). The PPUR is managed by the City Government of Puerto Princesa, employing a program centered on environmental conservation and sustainable development. It has the distinction of being the first national park devolved and successfully managed by a Local



Government Unit. It is a designated core area for the Palawan Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program. It was inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1999.

Findings show that tourists are knowledgeable about the PPUR, including basic facts about it. However, not all tourists are aware of its history. Nevertheless, they visit the place because of its natural beauty and its inclusion in the World's New Seven Wonders of Nature, which boosted its appeal as a tourist destination together with Puerto Princesa and Palawan in general.

In line with the positive results generated from tourists regarding the PPUR, their practices also indicated an encouraging outlook. Findings show that although tourists often read articles and visit PPUR, they still follow the rules and regulations within the premises to preserve its beauty and natural resources. One reason for preserving the PPUR is to allow others to have the opportunity to visit and see it. As for the correlation of the three variables, there was no link drawn between knowledge and attitude, or between knowledge and practice, or between attitude and practice.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel E **EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES**
1:30-2:30PM Function Room 2

Association of Compulsive Internet Use with Psychological Morbidity and Demographic Factors: An Online Exploratory Survey

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This study aims to assess the prevalence of Internet addiction and to determine the association of compulsive Internet use with psychological morbidity and demographic factors. A cross-sectional design was utilized to gather data from participants through an online survey. Demographic information was collected from each participant. Two measures, termed the Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS) and General Health Questionnaire-12, were employed.

Of the 330 respondents who completed the online survey, 182 (55.2%) were females and 148 (44.8%) were males. Their mean age was 23.17 (SD=3.84). A CIUS score was compared with age, years of Internet use and daily hours of Internet use using bivariate correlations. The correlation coefficients for age, years of Internet use and daily hours of Internet use were -0.118, -0.014 and 0.242, respectively. All the correlations were weak but statistically significant for age ($p < 0.05$) and daily hours of Internet use ($p < 0.001$). Multiple linear regression analysis showed that age ($\hat{\alpha} = -0.111$, $p = 0.033$) and marital status ($\hat{\alpha} = -0.124$, $p = 0.018$) were negatively associated with the CIUS score, whereas daily hours of Internet use ($\hat{\alpha} = 0.269$, $p = 0.001$) and GHQ score ($\hat{\alpha} = 0.259$, $p = 0.001$) were positively associated with the CIUS score



after adjustment with other explanatory variables. Any relationship between the Internet and physical health occurs only when Internet usage is problematic for the individual.

The study confirms the emergence of Internet addiction among Malaysians, and also confirms its associated factors. It appears reasonable to suggest that clinicians need to be more aware of potential co-morbidities for effective evaluation and treatment for those who severely suffer from problematic Internet use.

Finite Automata and Regular Expression Generator: A Proposed Computer-aided Instruction Tool

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In the study of Computer Science, there are many disciplines that are complex and difficult to understand. One of these is the study of the Automata Theory, which is one of the strongest foundations of Computer Science and is introduced to college students taking Computer Science and other computer-related courses. Since Finite Automata and Regular Expressions are two complex phenomena in the field, the researcher aimed to develop Finite Automata and Regular Expression Generator: A Proposed Computer-aided Instruction Tool can be used during classroom instruction for fourth year students at the Asian College of Technology.

The research utilized a constructive and one-shot experimental method. The responses were gathered through questionnaires. Previous records of the students were taken into consideration to determine their needs. Experts were also asked to evaluate the functionality of the computer-aided instruction tool based on standard testing procedures. Weighted mean and percentage were used to analyze and interpret the data gathered. This consisted of more than 90 pages, and the software was developed using Visual C#.Net, an object-oriented programming tool.

After a thorough study and based on the findings of the researcher through statistical results, it was found that there was a need for a new tool to be introduced to students specifically, Finite Automata and Regular Expressions in order to help them in their difficulties in understanding the subject. As such, the proponent concluded that there was a need for computer-aided instructional materials in classroom instruction in the Automata Theory subject. The researcher further recommended the use of the Finite Automata and Regular Expression Generator as a computer-aided instruction tool to be used during classroom instruction.



Scientists' Use of Social Media: The Case of Researchers at the University of the Philippines Los Baños

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Using a proportional random sampling, 86 researchers working at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) were chosen as respondents of a survey study that aimed to determine scientists' perceptions and use of social media for research. The study also investigated the influence of several factors age, awareness, Internet connectivity, research style, and technology adoption behavior on the scientists' use of social media in research and research related activities.

Results show that age, connectivity, research style, and technology adoption behavior did not influence the use of social media by UPLB scientists in research. The study has also found age to be correlated to factors such as connectivity, research style and awareness of social media. On the other hand, the researcher's connectivity and broad discipline were found to be correlated to his or her awareness of social media tools.

In conclusion, awareness of social media tools roughly translated into actual use of social media in research. In spite of this, a considerable gap exists between awareness and actual use of social media in research by UPLB researchers. In terms of policy, it is suggested that the University administration take a hard look at the benefits and tradeoffs of integrating the use of social media in various aspects of instruction, research, and extension. A social media use policy should be carefully crafted and appended to the University's existing acceptable use policy for Internet resources.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel F **POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY**
1:30-2:30PM Function Room 3

The Development and Limitations of Youth Participation in the Policymaking Process of Korea

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Since the 1980s, promoting youth participation has been one of the important agendas of the United Nations. In 1995, in order to materialize this agenda, the UN adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond. In 1998, based on the Framework Act on Juveniles, the Korean



government organized the Youth Participation Committees at the national, regional and local levels. The committees have served as the primary means of the youth to convey their opinions on youth policies.

However, Korea faces several problems in promoting actual participation of the youth. This paper seeks to examine the development and the limitations of youth participation in Korea through an analysis of reports and data about youth participation committees, interviews with the members of the youth committees and empirical studies.

This study suggests that the problems of youth participation can be found mainly in representativeness, contents of agendas, level of communication and activeness in participation. These problems challenge the democratic nature of the committees, limit the scope of the agendas set by the youth committees, hinder effective reflection of the opinions of the youth in the policymaking process, and discourage the participation of the youth.

These obstacles seem to have been derived from a conventional perception of the youth as immature and their role as limited to passive obedience and academic endeavors. The study concludes that in order for Korean youth to play leading roles in society, they should be respected as the subjects of right to participation, based on universal human rights principles and the recommendation of the United Nations.

The Unfinished Business: A Challenge for the Youth of The 21st Century to Continue the *Young Philippines*' Legacies

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Feu-East Asia College

Participatory Approaches and Development Programs Effectives: Contributions from the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK)

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People's participation has become a powerful and functional strategy in crystallizing development. It has changed traditional approaches of state officials and donor agencies imposing development activities.

The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) of Gamu, Isabela was chosen as the research locale of the study. It applies the principles of participatory development. The study utilized the framework of participatory development to explain how participatory approaches can achieve effectiveness in the implementation of development programs. The study employed a qualitative research design using the methods of focus group discussion with the youth constituents, key-informant interviews with the SK officials, and secondary collection and data analysis of various documents. After the data-gathering procedures,



interpretations and analysis, the study was able to validate the fundamental principles prescribed by participatory development and that utilizing participatory approaches can serve as an opportunity for the youth members of Gamu, Isabela to achieve effectiveness in the programs stipulated in the SK Development Plan.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
**Panel D DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM AND
MIGRATION**
2:30-3:30PM *Function Room 1*

An Analysis of The Total Household Income in Canaman, Camarines Sur

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Manguangan-Dibabawon Tribe Education, Livelihood and Common Illnesses in Purok Lemon, Barangay Pandapan, Tagum City

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The migration of the tribe Manguangan-Dibabawon tribe in the accretion area of Purok Lemon was due to the shift of livelihood bamboo to high valued products like banana and palm oil in Laak, from which the tribe originates. Most of the members have only reached elementary level schooling and 17.07% of husbands and 12.20% of wives have had no education at all. There were 126 children in the community and most of them were within the age 1 10 years old. Majority of the husband respondents (90.24%) are engaged in cutting and planting bamboo; most wives (46.34) assist their husbands in this activity. Majority of the husbands also work as habal-habal drivers, factory laborers, banana planters, construction workers or animal raisers. Furthermore, most of the families declared a monthly income of below one thousand pesos.

The family respondents signified interest in learning livelihood skills such as raising animals (chicken, hog and goat) and food preservation (sardines, chorizo, Tocino and candy making). They commonly experienced 5-6 illnesses in the form of colds, cough, fever, skin diseases and LBM. They also wanted to



be empowered in the prevention of communicable diseases, birth control, as well as raising children with good nutrition.

Positioning Theory as a Framework for Personality Development

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Mainstream researches on personality have focused on traits and personality variables that describe little about the underlying processes of personality development. There is a need to conceptualize personality in a more holistic way, considering the person's intra- and inter-individual differences, context and situation, and behavioral outcomes. This study proposes an integrative framework for personality development using the Positioning Theory (Davies and Harré; Harreï and Lagenhove; Harré and Moghaddam) as a way of conceptualizing how a person's interaction with others can bring change and stability to personality.

The study will begin by discussing the Positioning Theory and its assumptions about personality. Supporting literature is provided to illustrate how a person's positioning, language and discursive practices, and the environment one participates in, affect personality. Lastly, a proposal for an integrative framework using the Positioning Theory is advocated and future directions are set forth in the quest to better understand personality.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel E PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND CULTURE
2:30-3:30PM Function Room 2

In the Margins of the Nation: The Concept of Revolution in “The Parang Sabil of Abdulla and Putli’ Isara” of the Tausugs

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Philippine colonial narratology tends to focus on Manila and its nearby provinces. This focal point has resulted in the neglect of those on the islands of the Visayas and Mindanao. Yet, in the discourse of national history, the subgroups and tribes in the marginalized islands play an important role in the construction of this nation. For instance, the parang sabil may be said to be the Tausugs' version of revolution. The term “parang sabil” comes from “parang”, meaning “war” or “sword”, and “sabil,”



meaning “killed in the way of God”. It is a traditional Tausug practice by which the Tausugs defend their religion Islam against the threatening infidels.

This study makes use of an ethnic narrative song of the Tausugs of Sulu, entitled “The Parang Sabil of Abdulla and Putli' Isara,” as a tool to understand how the natives fought based on their cultural beliefs, from the armed struggle against a country who treats them as outsiders up to the battles invoked in the name of religion. Lastly, the paper also shows the implication of the different views, attitude, and tradition of the ethnic Tausugs in the recent revolution.

An Optimist Look at the State of Multiculturalism in the Philippines

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Ethnic diversity in the Philippines has been a source of pride insofar as cultural heritage is concerned. But recent studies and trends have so far been saddening to say the least. In a survey conducted by Yeoh Kok Kheng of the University of Malaya in Malaysia, he listed the Philippines as the 8th among about 240 countries (1st in Southeast Asia and 2nd in Asia to India) in terms of “ethnic fractionalization”, measuring the extent of polarization of a certain country with respect to three cleavages: racial (phenotype), linguistic, and religious.

Taken as a scientific validation of the current situation of multicultural Philippines that tends to veer on its disadvantageous prejudice (polarizing fragmentation), this paper attempts to provide a kind of hopeful and positive reinforcement by offering the traditional cultural value of Filipino hospitality as an attitudinal paradigm or a kind of disposition to lead the country on a path toward dialogue and communion, given of course the rich diversity that it possesses. Such a value-oriented paradigm offers a welcoming disposition appropriate to the kind of diverse, yet discriminating, situation of ethnic diversity. While acknowledging the state of ethnic fractionalization in the country as forwarded by Kheng's work, this paper attempts to put his findings in perspective. That polarization in the country, while drawn along these cleavages, is instead caused by more obvious cases of economic marginalization and political inefficiency, among others. It is more of a story of weak external social structures rather than a case of diversity-causing polarization.

In the end, this paper defends the case of a multicultural Philippines, sans the polarizing fragmentation that transcends the boundaries of ethnicity and race. Diversity is still a gift if and only if strong social structures support and even enrich it. A kind of welcoming disposition may be a good start.

Cultivation and Containment: Notes on the Legal Production of National Artists

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Bared on the 29th of July 2009, the latest roster of individuals to be inducted into the Order of National Artists (ONA) until 2003, the National Artist Awards (NAA) caused such controversy as to hit the headlines. Suddenly, art was everywhere, a player thrust upon the stage and into the limelight of public debate.

At the heart of the scandal were perceived irregularities in the selection process: in a heretofore unprecedented exercise of presidential prerogative, President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo refused to confirm the proclamation of composer and musicologist Ramon Santos, who had been one of the choices of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) and the Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP), and added four artists that had not undergone the entire screening process conducted by the aforementioned agencies.

How this matter will be resolved has yet to be seen, especially because it has since lost its mediagenic allure, but theoretical interest in it is precisely what seems to be called for, so that a cartography of the situation might be drawn along lines less vapid and vacuous than what have so far been publicly ventilated: strong, if not hysterical, denunciations of “politics” on the one hand, and “elitism” on the other.

Contrary to statements that have been made deploring the “politicization” of the ONA, the ONA is always already political, woven inextricably into and constitutive of the very fabric of power relations in and of the artworld. It bears underscoring as well that the ONA and the mechanisms by which it is granted are matters enshrined in law. This study thus seeks to probe the interface between law and art, so as to determine how the former shapes the latter.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel F **POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY**
2:30-3:30PM Function Room 3

The Scavenging Community of Smokey Mountain, Philippines: Field Training Experiences and Perspectives

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This research looks into the current situation of the scavenging community of Smokey Mountain in Manila, Philippines, specifically the Pier 18 dump site. The failure of governmental action, the lack of political will to address the situation in the community, and the consequential culture of poverty have resulted in various social, economic, and environmental problems that continue to affect the lives of the tens of thousands of people living within the area. In this regard, analysis and evaluation in the context



of sustainable development are provided in an attempt to come up with solutions to address the myriad of problems at hand.

Uprisings in Egypt, Libya and Syria: Implications to the Philippine Economy

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The Urban Government Index (UGI) of the Province of Bukidnon

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The study sought to determine the Urban Government Index (UGI) of the province of Bukidnon in terms of Effectiveness, Participation, Equity and Accountability, and to assess its strengths and weaknesses. It utilized an interview schedule with the key informants and document inventory to assess the Urban Development Index (Effectiveness, Participation, Equity and Accountability) developed by the United Nations Habitat. The study employed the qualitative and quantitative methods in the analysis of the data.

Findings reveal that the UGI of urban governments in the province of Bukidnon range from .51-.95. Urban governments have institutional commitment in articulating the future of the city's progress through a participatory process. The strengths of urban governments lie in the provision of economic opportunities to informal sectors, and in the system of institutional policy and socio-political environment that realizes effective planning and development functions. However, such a system must strengthen the subsidiary of authority by providing transparent and predictable intergovernmental fiscal transfers and central government support (for the development of administrative, technical and managerial capacity of the city governments). Furthermore, there is an absence of pro-poor pricing policies for basic services (water), and gender representation of women in local decisions should also be strengthened.

The study concludes that the UGI in Bukidnon could help in the capacity development of the city governments to improve the services they provide to their constituents. It recommends that 1) the role of the Civil Society Organization (CSO) as a catalyst for development be strengthened by the urban governments of Bukidnon; and 2) the pro-poor pricing policies for basic services be given greater priority to make these services more accessible to the poor.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013

Panel D EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES

3:45-4:45PM Function Room 1



Dynamic Education: Challenges & Responses

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DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel E EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES
3:45-4:45PM Function Room 2

Assessment of Academe-Industry Partnership of Higher Education Institutions in the National Capital Region: Basis for Partnership Model

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Implementation of Field Study Courses in State University and Colleges in Region XI

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Field study is a valuable component of the New Teacher Education Curriculum. This training package enhances competencies in handling teaching realities. The study determines the status of four (SUCs) Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) in Region XI in terms of policies and standards, instructional management, implementation of FS Courses Guidelines and competencies acquisition among PSTs utilizing five sets of questionnaires. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were applied, specifically the descriptive correlation research design.

Findings reveal that the status of SUCs' TEIs complied with the CHED Policies and standards except for areas in administration, faculty, library and research. There were significant differences in the extent of instructional management and of compliance in the implementation of FS Courses Guidelines. Moreover, there was a significant difference in knowledge and attitude competencies. There was, however no significant difference in skills acquisition among PSTs in the implementation of FS Courses.



Also, there were no significant relationships between instructional management and implementation of FS Courses Guidelines to knowledge competencies acquisition of PSTs in the implementation of FS courses. There were significant relationships both in instructional management and implementation of FS courses guidelines with skills and attitudes competencies acquired by PSTs in the implementation of FS courses.

Instructional Management and Implementation of FS Courses Guidelines do not significantly influence the knowledge competency acquisition of PSTs in the implementation of FS courses; however, skills and attitudes competencies acquired in the implementation of FS courses of SUCs are significantly influenced by the said variables. Qualitative data revealed that competencies of pre-service teachers in SUC TEIs were improved and developed despite the varied procedures on the implementation of FS Courses.

Students' Mathematical Misconceptions and Common Computational Errors in Algebra and the Modified Team-Games Tournament

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This study primarily aims to find the effectiveness of a Modified-team Games Tournament as an instructional technique in identifying students' mathematical misconceptions and common computational errors in Algebra.

More particularly, it aims to provide answers to the following questions:

1. What are the students' mathematical misconceptions and common computational errors with regard to Algebra?
2. What are the reasons for students' mathematical misconceptions and common computational errors with regard to Algebra?
3. Is there a significant difference in the production of mathematical misconceptions and common computational errors between the group of students exposed to the Modified Team-Games Tournament and those exposed to the Traditional Approach?

The study employs qualitative and quantitative forms of research. The qualitative part involves identifying the mathematical misconceptions and common computational errors of students in Algebra, while the quantitative part involves the utilization of the Quasi-Experimental Design using the Pretest-Posttest Nonequivalent-Groups Design.

Results show that students' mathematical misconceptions and common computational errors in Algebra are the concepts underlying set notations, real number systems, algebraic expressions, special products, factoring, and rational expressions. The students' reasons for their mathematical misconceptions and



their common computational errors were mostly misunderstanding the true meaning of the concepts, which lead to wrong interpretation and application.

There was a significant difference in the proportion of mathematical misconceptions and common computational errors between students exposed to the Modified-Team Games Tournament and those exposed to the Traditional Approach of instruction. Therefore, it can be said that the Modified-Team Games Tournament is more effective than the Traditional Approach to teaching.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel F **POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY**
3:45-4:45PM Function Room 3

The Marcosian Third World

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This paper examines President Ferdinand Marcos's conception of "the Third World" in some of the propagandic work authored by him, namely his State of the Nation addresses and his Notes on the New Society. Marcos's conception of the Third World is atypical in that he viewed the Philippines as at once a part of it (as a "developing nation" and a member of the United Nations "Group of 77") and distinct from it (stating several times in the writings aforementioned that the Philippines only "shares the interests of" the Third World").

This study sees this aporia as symptomatic of the conceptual poverty of "the Third World," particularly for nation-states like the Philippines during the Marcos dictatorship, which at the time was unable to completely extricate itself from its staunch "First World" ally, the United States of America, and define its stance toward the communist "Second World" independently from US foreign policy. Such semantic plasticity allowed Marcos to suggest the formulation of though not necessarily articulate a "Third World [politico-] economic system." Moreover, it allowed for the subversive appropriation of the term by the likes of the founders of the University of the Philippines' Third World Studies Center (then Program), an anti-dictatorship group given the veneer of concurrence with Marcos's "vision" for the Philippines largely due to its name.

The paper concludes by making an attempt to challenge Marcos's unwitting subversion of the term "Third World," arguing that "the Third World," by its common function as the "neutral middle," encourages to borrow from Jacques Derrida a self-determinative "roguishness" that any leader



beholden to the global hegemon must discuss but never pursue. The paper thus questions those who wish to discard the term “Third World” from any social science vocabulary, what with its potential as a sign of defiance to ill-informed development paradigms.

Women in Elective Office in the Province of Compostela Valley Province

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The study determines women politicians' experiences in the constituency-based politics role in the province of Compostela Valley through the use of a descriptive research design. Sixteen (16) respondents were interviewed for the study, which utilized the gender-based division of labor adopted from Caroline Moser (1993) and the World Health Organization (2001) as a tool in analyzing gender.

The results of the study show that women enter into constituency-based politics role primarily because it has been brokered by the men in their lives, and it relieves them of their other gender roles.

Moreover, their decision to enter politics is reinforced by either having access to or control over economic resources, social resources, political resources, education/information, time and internal resources. As women have taken on the power of decision-making, they have experienced difficulties related to political processes and structures. Much has yet to be done to address women's agenda.

Jose Maria Sison's Political Philosophy During His Period of Legal Struggle

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This paper is a critical presentation of the Philippine communist revolutionary Jose Maria Sison's political philosophy. It starts with a short discussion on the history of the Philippine communist movement and locates the place of Sison in its evolution. It then tackles the biography and works of Sison as contexts of the more detailed exposition and discussion of his political philosophy.

For the actual exposition and discussion of Sison's political philosophy, this paper explores his understanding and analysis of Philippine society and the need for revolution, as well as his conceptualization of the nature of such a Philippine revolution. This paper also covers Sison's critique of the blunders of the CPP and his consequent plan to rebuild this political party under his leadership.

The paper critiques Sison's political philosophy from the perspective of Mao Zedong's thought in order to see how Sison has appropriated some important principles of Mao, such as “political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,” “the combination of the workers and the peasants,” “countryside surrounded



city," "the revolution of the ownership of the land," "guerrilla warfare," "building the party and construction of culture," and so on.

This paper will contribute to the deeper understanding of Sison's political philosophy, the communist movement in the Philippines, and the implications of the theory and praxis of communism in the Philippines to the communist movement in general.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel D **DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, TOURISM
AND MIGRATION**
4:45-5:45PM *Function Room 1*

Measuring Public Willingness to Pay for CO₂ Reduction by CO₂ Capture and Storage in Korea

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To reduce CO₂ emission, the Korean government has a plan to invest in CO₂ capture and storage (CCS). As CCS is less developed and more familiar than other CO₂ reduction technologies such as renewable energies, many decision makers are also interested in public attitudes toward it and the benefits it offers. Therefore, this study has conducted a survey on public attitudes and has estimated the public's willingness to pay for the benefits of CO₂ reduction through CCS. The choice experiment was used to measure the benefits of CCS.

According to the survey results, most respondents perceived that CCS was, as expected, found to be largely unknown among the general public. In addition, after reading the factual explanation of CCS and the government's plan, 81.3 % of respondents agreed with it. However, only 37.7 % of respondents preferred CCS to renewal energies as a CO₂ reduction alternative. This attitude of respondents results from the uncertainty of technological development and the risk of CO₂ leakage possibility from engineered and geological processes. Furthermore, according to WTP estimation results of the benefits of CCS, the average MWTP for the targeted 1% reduction of CO₂ emission by CCS is 263.69 Korean won (USD 0.24), and the average MWTP for creating 1,000 new employees is 169.98 Korean won (USD 0.16).

Estimating Residential Electricity Demand in Korea Using Contingent Valuation

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This study attempts to estimate the economic benefits of residential electricity supply service in Korea. According to micro-economic theory, the economic benefit of residential electricity consumed is the sum of the actual residential electricity price and the additional willingness to pay (WTP) for the consumption. The Dichotomous Choice Contingent Valuation (DCCV) method was utilized to assess the additional WTP. Moreover, the spike model adjusted for the DCCV model was applied to deal with the zero WTP responses.

The results show that the mean additional WTP for residential electricity is estimated to be KRW 15.38 (USD 0.01) per kWh. Given that the average residential electricity price is KRW 103.40 (USD 0.10) per kWh, the economic benefit that ensues from the residential electricity consumption is computed as KRW 118.78 (USD 0.11) per kWh. This information can be utilized beneficially in conducting an economic feasibility study for a new project-related residential electricity supply service.

Biotype of the Invasive Plant Species *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) King and Robinson in the Zamboanga Peninsula

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This paper sought to establish the characteristics of the *Chromolaena odorata* plants invading three provinces of the Zamboanga peninsula in the Philippines. Sampling and gross morphological examinations of the said plants were made in the 75 transect lines laid along thoroughfares. One plant from each transect line was randomly selected for comparison among *C. odorata* taken from the three provinces. Such data on gross morphological examinations were compared to the characteristics of the two biotypes of *C. odorata* that invaded other countries, namely the Asian/West African (AWA) and Southern African (SA) biotypes as well as the holotypes in Central and South America.

Results showed that *C. odorata* in three provinces of the Zamboanga peninsula are of one kind only. Based on several characters, the specimens are mostly similar to the Asian/West African biotypes (AWA) and the Central and South American holotypes.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel E EDUCATION AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES
4:45-5:45PM Function Room 2

Constructing Virtual Identity: A Linguistic Analysis of Online Profiles

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The advent of the World Wide Web has provided a venue in which identity may be constructed. Its virtual nature may be considered as a unique electronic environment in which linguistic resources may be utilized and exploited.

This study aims to document and analyze how identity is constructed in a virtual environment specifically, on social networking sites. The corpus of the study consists of online profiles collected from the Friendster and Facebook sites. Discourse and linguistic analyses of online profiles were conducted to ascertain how identity is constructed in a virtual environment. Discourse analysis was conducted on a macro level by categorizing the entries according to their respective frames. Linguistic analysis was done on a micro-linguistic level by analyzing the use of lexical cohesion devices, grammatical cohesion devices, speech acts, and code-switching.

The findings of the study show that identity is constructed in online profiles primarily through the use of frames. These frames contain the specific aspects of the profile owner's identity that were made available to the computer-mediated audience. Lexical cohesion devices link certain details inherent in the profiles. Grammatical cohesion devices provide a structure through which the details are made perceivable. Speech acts indicate the kinds of utterances made available to the readers. Code-switching indicates aspects of the profile owner's identity that were written using another language.

Drawing upon these findings, the study develops a model of virtual identity construction. The model synthesizes the macro and micro-linguistic features that were identified from the profiles.

Integration of Information and Communications Technology to Instruction

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Pinoy Panitikan Cosplay as a Viable Approach for Instruction in Philippine Literature at Malayan Colleges Laguna

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This study specifically focuses on accomplishing the following objectives:

1. Documenting the process and highlighting the milestones of the Malayan Colleges Laguna Pinoy Panitikan Cosplay as an approach for instruction in Philippine Literature;
2. Evaluating the process in terms of impacts to learning of the Malayan Colleges Laguna students in teaching Philippine Literature through the Pinoy Panitikan Cosplay; and



3. Recommending actions to integrate the results of the impact assessment in the teaching of Philippine Literature at Malayan Colleges Laguna.

Documentation of the process of staging the Pinoy Panitikan Cosplay from the time it was conceptualized to its actual implementation and finally its evaluation was done through actual observations, annotations, recordings on camera and video. A series of interviews was conducted among the key informants and the participants of the Pinoy Panitikan Cosplay, after which the highlights were synthesized to identify the impacts of the Cosplay activities. Based on the impacts identified, a proposal on the integration of the Cosplay specifically, approaches to instruction was developed.

Impacts of the conducted activities were determined through interviews conducted with proponents and the participants of the Pinoy Panitikan Cosplay. The proponent emphasizes that the activity enabled the students to experience indirectly the knowledge, attitude and values being upheld by the Philippine Literary character that they individually portrayed. This ensured that the lessons that needed to be learned, as the discussion of a particular literary character was taken up in the classroom, was well understood, felt and experienced by the students. Hence, effective learning took place. Majority of the students also supported this fact by indicating that they greatly appreciated the Cosplay, citing that the activity strengthened and unified their Filipino nationalism. As they researched on the character they were supposed to portray, their knowledge about the contribution of the character to the enrichment of the Filipino was widened.

Analysis of the impacts of the Cosplay led to the idea of integrating the approach in related courses being offered at Malayan Colleges, specifically in Philippine History and The Life and Works of Jose Rizal. The details integrated in the “Pinoy Panitikan Cosplay” approach were reflected in the syllabi of the courses in History and Rizal.

DAY 2 Saturday 18 May 2013
Panel F **WOMEN AND HEALTH ISSUES**
4:45-5:45PM Function Room 3

Stigma and Discrimination: Loss of Self Among HIV/AIDS Sufferers

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Stigma and discrimination is a social construction that affects the life experiences of individuals infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Stigma is a barrier to the adoption of behaviors that can decrease the transmission of HIV/AIDS, such as voluntary



testing of blood and disclosure of HIV status to partners. A person living with HIV is often abused, rejected, negated and labeled negatively by others.

This paper attempts to show how suffering from HIV/AIDS undermines the self. It aims to analyze the effect of stigma on self. Data has been drawn from qualitative research carried out in Kelantan and Wilayah Persekutuan, Malaysia by conducting in-depth interviews with 10 HIV positive respondents and several key informants. Results indicate that stigma affects all aspects of their life including public and private relationships. As a result of their HIV/AIDS status, these respondents have experienced loss of self (social isolation, loss of self identity, leading restricted lives, being discredited and feeling that they are becoming social, economic and emotional burdens to their immediate families).

Peplau's Theory in Short-term Practice: Care of Patient with Major Depressive Disorder

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This study applies Hildegard Peplau's Interpersonal Relations (IPR) Theory in the short-term care of a client with Major Depressive Disorder. Specifically, it ascertains the psychopathophysiological explanation of the disorder; findings and actions done by the nurse-researcher in the three phases of Peplau's IPR Theory; and significant nursing process recordings.

The case study was conducted in the Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center for Behavioral Sciences, Cebu City. The nurse-researcher utilized four instruments: a researcher-made tool to obtain the Health History; the Biopsychosocial Psychiatric Nursing Assessment; the Mini-Mental State Examination; and Nursing process recordings.

The Health History determines the patient's chief complaint, the history of the present illness, past health history, heredofamilial diseases, and other stressors that contribute to the disorder. The Biopsychosocial Psychiatric Nursing Assessment includes the reason for seeking help, initial information, present and past health status, responses to mental health problems, mental status examination, significant behaviors, self-concept, stress and coping patterns, risk assessment, social systems, spiritual assessment, economic status, legal status, and quality of life.

The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used as a screening tool for cognitive impairment. Process recordings were utilized to obtain a better understanding of the nurse-client relationship.

Following the nursing process and the phases of Peplau's IPR theory, the researcher was able to assess the patient, identify and intervene on the nursing diagnoses, and assist the patient in working toward independence. Primary data was gathered from interviews made with the patient and the family and from secondary data from the patient's chart. The researcher interacted with the patient every day for 10-30 minutes with varying settings. A one-on-one interview was done whenever possible within the



allowed interaction time. Based on the findings of the study, Peplau's IPR Theory can be applied in the care of a patient with Major Depressive Disorder in a short-term, acute care nursing setting.

Post-operative Pain Management Among Surgical Patients in Visayas Community Medical Center (VCMC): Basis for a Proposed Collaborative Pain Management Patient Safety

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This study determined the postoperative pain management of surgical patients of the Visayas Community Medical Center (VCMC) in Cebu City. The findings served as bases for a proposed collaborative pain management program. This study employed a quasi-experimental design, specifically utilizing a non-equivalent control group before and after implementing the design. The research was conducted with the participation of 18 post-abdominal surgical patients. Half of the total study subjects belonged to the pharmacological pain management group, and the other half to the mixed pain management group. The study subjects were selected through a purposive sampling method based on inclusion criteria. The study also made use of a researcher-made assessment tool in processing the data.

The majority of the subjects in the study were young adult females, inducted with combined spinal and epidural anesthesia, who underwent 1 to less than 2 hours' duration of surgery. Before the administration of pharmacological and mixed treatment, most of the subjects' pain intensity was recorded at 7 with a verbal description of "severe," and was reduced to a level of 3 or 4 with a verbal description of "moderate" after the treatment was given. Most of the subjects wore a grimace that indicated irritation when both pain management treatments were utilized.

One difference that was observed after the implementation of mixed pain management was the inability to move and turn side-to-side without signs of guarding. Regarding vital signs, a slight decrease was noted before and after administration of both forms of pain management. Lastly, pain recurred 1.39 hours after administration of pharmacologic pain management and 2.72 hours after mixed pain management.

Moreover, a significant difference was noted in the degree of pain felt by the subjects before and after pharmacologic and mixed pain management; a significant difference was also observed after the utilization of both pain management in terms of diastolic pressure and systolic pressure. In the light of the above findings, a proposed collaborative pain management was introduced.



Lived Experiences of Nurses in the Care of Patients with Do Not Resuscitate Order

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The study sought to explore the lived experiences of nurses in tertiary hospitals in Cebu City, Philippines caring for patients with a Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) order in the year 2010. Moreover, the study probed into whether there was a change in the quality of nursing care after consent was given to execute the order, the reasons for it as well as the true feelings of the nurses, and the possible consequences of carrying it out with respect to their personal and professional roles.

The research design is for a phenomenological study which was done through a triangulation the formation of primary, focus and narrator groups, respectively. Data gathering was done through narrative accounts obtained in informal interviews, an audio-video recording, a checklist, validation groups, while accompanying patients, and through other nurses who were not part of any of the groups mentioned. Collaizi's method of data analysis was utilized in this study. Rozanno Locsin's Technological Competencies in Nursing Theory served to provide a background for the study.

There was a wide range views submitted by the nurses with regard to why their perspectives changed after the Do-Not-Resuscitate Order was approved. The two most common reasons were that they didn't want to place a greater burden on the sacrificing and struggling patient, and that while these patients have limited time to live, they still deserve the full right to be cared for justly. From these responses, the common themes involved patient attachment, conflicting roles, hopelessness, perceived incompetence, conscience and idealism, and work exhaustion. These themes need to be addressed and given greater attention.

Literature, Media and the Arts

Commitment and Detachment between Parents and Children

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The study focuses on the identification of the hedges and boosters used by children and parents of the Matigsalug Tribe in Sinuda, Kitaotao, Bukidnon. Specifically, it sought to identify the hedges and boosters usually employed by the parents and children in their conversations; and the commitment and detachment between parents and children as revealed by their conversational hedges and boosters.

Hedges are words or expressions that make meaning fuzzy or obscure. Boosters, meanwhile, are used by writers to express confidence and certainty in a claim (Hyland (Lakoff, in Alward, et al. 2012); as lexical items used to show confidence for a claim (Holmes ,in and Salager-Meyer, Alward et al, 2012); as a means or medium to create interpersonal solidarity with readers; and as a toll that serves to strengthen the claim to show the writer's commitment (in Alward, et al, 2012).

The study utilized a quantitative research design and 10 conversation transcripts as corpus. Hedges and boosters used by children and parents/guardians were counted and tallied according to their frequency. They were categorized, described and analyzed according to whether they serve as a signal of commitment or of detachment.

The study concludes that: 1) Parents used more probability hedges than children and were more at ease in expressing commitment to their assertions. They used a more epistemic hedging device, which means that they are insistent on their assertions or they demand positive responses to their requests. Children are more committed and confident or convinced in their statements or assertions. 2) Parents are more doubtful, active, asked more questions but rarely request their children to do something for them. Both children and parents are committed to their promises. They use active but mostly abstract words in their conversations, but children are twice as inquisitive and demanding and committed as their parents.

The following recommendations are also drawn: 1) Emphasis on hedgers and boosters in studies involving speech acts (such as actual conversations of students or computer chats) could be done. 2) Cross-cultural studies focusing on hedges and boosters and other linguistic features could be done to further confirm the findings of previous studies conducted on the same topics.

Education and Internet Technologies

Social Networking Site (SNS) of Balili River System Revitalization Coalition (BRSRC)

Rochelle Pacio



The BRSR Project is being pursued by a coalition of public and private institutions in Baguio City and La Trinidad. Its overall goal is to rehabilitate the Balili River and enroll it as a Water Quality Management Area through Environmental Management Bureau (EMB-DENR), and it has a time frame of three years, from 2011 to 2014.

The methodology used in the study is Rapid Application Development (RAD). RAD is a design to provide quick software methodology that involves iterative development and quick construction of prototypes. RAD consists of three phases that include 1) Requirement Planning Phase, 2) RAD Design Workshop and 3) Implementation Phase.

The main focus of the study is to design and develop a centralized and interactive official SNS for BRSRC. It specifically addresses the problems encountered in the current system; has designed suitable features and benefits that have eliminated the identified problems; has identified information that was collected in the current system of BRSRC that were needed online; and has evaluated the proposed SNS of BRSRC as perceived by the different stakeholders.

SNS of BRSRC is a dynamic website that connects stakeholders from Baguio City and La Trinidad, Benguet with local government units, line agencies, academe, government owned and controlled corporations, non-government organizations, and the private sector in a virtual community to empower them to share ideas, activities, events and interests for the rehabilitation of the Balili River. It provides a means to interact over the Internet, to be informed, to be heard and to be involved in a faster, more accessible and reliable way of providing and retrieving information.

